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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1874. NO. 168.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Passage of Appropriations for Allegheny County.

Repeal of Second Avenue Improvement Act.

Conference Report on Advertising Bill Recommitted.

SALARY BILL PASSED SECOND READING.

City Indebtedness Bill Passed Finally.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan had finally passed the bill appropriating $119,500 for the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza.

Messrs. Anderson and Graham had passed finally the bills appropriating $5,000 to complete the building of the Sheltering Arms of Allegheny county, and $2,000 for the support of the Home of Deaf Mutes, of Pittsburgh; the act repealing that portion of the Second Avenue Improvement act as provides that it shall be uniform throughout; the act providing for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies over and upon such portions of the roads as may be within the limits of any incorporated city.

Mr. Ermentrout introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to prevent the banks paying interest on deposits.

HOUSE.

Mr. Young moved that the agreement of the Conference Committee on the Advertising bill be adopted.

Mr. Webb opposed the motion and moved to recommit. Agreed to—47 to 33.

Mr. Piper moved to reconsider. Lost.

Mr. Myer called up the Anthracite Coal Tax bill, substituting an entirely new bill. Laid over under the rules.

The act to provide an appropriation for the insane asylum at Warren passed second reading.

The act fixing the compensation of members of Assembly and the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees, passed second reading after considerable debate.

At the afternoon session Senate bill No. 59, To regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, etc., passed finally—32 to 1.

Senate bill No. 38, To provide the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, passed to second reading.

The Conference Committee again reported on the Constitutional Advertising bill, without change, which was again recommitted.

Senate bill No. 44, On corporations, occupied the rest of the session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1874.

The House spent the morning session on bills on first reading, and devoted the afternoon session to Senate bills 44 and 38—the Corporation bills, which passed first reading They will come up to-morrow, on second reading, and so will the bill to tax anthracite coal, which was reported back to-day, with amendments.

In the Senate some twenty-five bills were reported from committees, which nearly cleans them out. The bills read yesterday the first time, passed second reading to-day, except a few, which were postponed for the present. The Bank bill was among those which passed second reading. Mr. Playford's amendment, to prohibit all banks hereafter created from paying interest on deposits, was adopted—yeas 13, nays 8, and the bill went over on the orders. Mr. White is disappointed at having this new section put in, and will try to-morrow to get it out; but my impression is that the Senate will stand by it.

Mr. Playford read in place to-day, a bill to tax all banks and banking companies who pay interest on deposits so heavily as to prevent them from paying such interest. He thinks it will answer its purpose, and wipe out the system that has brought so much evil. But what about savings banks? He cannot include them; and what will result from leaving them out?

The Cassville committee made its majority report to-day, and Mr. Warfel made a minority report, and a concurrence resolution was adopted in both Houses, consigning the testimony in the case to the care of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and referring the reports of both the majority and minority to him, with directions to carry out the recommendation, in which both reports agree, to discontinue the Cassville School, and transfer the children to other schools.

The whole matter is thus left in his hands. He will not, of course, resist the unanimous wish of both Houses to snatch these orphan children from the bad influences surrounding them. The reports of the majority and minority are both extremely mild as to Guss, the latter most particularly so, and his guilt or innocence is not, in any way, discussed or passed upon. The orphans, however, are the wards of the State, and the Legislature is of one mind in wishing to put them beyond the pale of the influences which now surround them.

The testimony has wisely been put where, as Mr. McClure said, no mousing busybody can rose it out and make it public. It is something to know that vile mess cannot be stirred under the public nose.

It must be remembered, in this case, that the committee was not directed to prosecute or investigate. Mr. Guss had to make such inquiries as were necessary for the safety of the orphans under his charge. They have confined themselves to this one object, and those who want to know more about the salacious scandals that have put all Huntingdon county by the ears, must look to some other source than the reports of the committee.

The Inspector of Orphans' Schools, upon whose report this school has been so long and so unjustifiably retained at Cassville, was here to-day, anxious, of course, for vindication. The judgment of the committee, however, that if the Inspectors had done their duty, promptly, there would have been no need for this investigation, is generally accepted as correct and proper.

The appropriation bills are nearly all ont of committee, and most of them having passed the House, are on their slow but sure way through the Senate; but the appropriation for the Western Penitentiary is still hanging in committee, waiting a further hearing from those who are opposed to the erection of any more new buildings at the present site. The General Appropriation bill has not yet been acted on in committee, but it is not as formidable as heretofore, and therefore the more easily disposed of.

The few bills now being presented, and the industry of the committees in disposing of those referred to them, show that the Legislature can easily adjourn by the 25th of April, or the 30th at furthest, *if it will*. It is simply, now, a question of will. All the important bills have now been reported, and all of them can be disposed of, with the proper industry, by the 30th. If the latter day is fixed, bills introduced as late as the 16th can work through both Houses, but not after; and I do not believe there is a single measure of moment that cannot be and will not be ready by then. To postpone the adjournment beyond that point, therefore, will be as wicked as it will be unwise and unnecessary. Everybody professes to be anxious to get away at an early day, and there is no difficulty, if they really want to. Where there is a will there is a way.

Some 200 bills have been reported in the House, so far, and 175 in the Senate. Many of these have been reported in both Houses, and probably some 200 distinct measures have thus been reported on. Of these, nearly one-fourth have been negatived in the committees or in one or the other House, and a large portion have been postponed. Some twenty have already passed, and at least twenty more will get through this week; so that there is work enough ahead to justify a long session. The members can, of course, prolong the session by indolence and a blind folly; but if they are wise in their day and generation, they will get away from here as soon as possible. SPECIAL.

Third Ballot for Sumner's Successor.

BOSTON, March 26.—The second joint ballot for United States Senator, at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Dawes, 92; Hoar, 82; Curtis, 74; Adams, 14; Banks, 6. Sanford, Washburn, Whittier and Senator Ferry received each one vote. The third ballot will be taken to-morrow.

A conference of the Republican members of the State Legislature was held to-day in the State House. In the heat of the debate a letter from Mr. Dawes was read, in which he refused to make any bargain, and expressed his preference for "death in open field." This created a sensation, and the reader expressed regrets for having so suddenly divulged this correspondence.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Joint Convention took another ballot for Senator as follows: Whole number of votes 272; necessary to a choice 137: Henry L. Dawes, 92; B. R. Curtis, 74; N. P. Banks, 6; John G. Whittier, 2; E. R. Hoar, 81; Chas. F. Adams, 15; Jno. L. Sanford, 1; Wm. B. Washburn, 1.

FIRE RECORD.

Zanesville—$8,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 26, 1874.

Clancy & McIntosh's carriage establishment was entirely destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. Loss $8,000; insured in the Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $2,000.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

HOME RULE TO BE PRESSED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 26.—At a meeting of the leading Irish members of Parliament last evening it was determined to press the subject of home rule during the present session, notwithstanding the failure of Dr. Butt's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

FAITH IN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mundella made a speech at the public meeting last night, declaring it to be his conviction that the party in the United States which abolished slavery would yet succeed in establishing arbitration as the method of settling disputes between nations.

Spain.

BATTLE BEFORE BILBAO—ISSUE NOT DECIDED.

MADRID, March 26.—A desperate engagement took place yesterday before Bilbao. The Republican army, under Marshal Serrano, at six o'clock in the morning attacked the Carlists, who offered stubborn resistance. The battle lasted all day, ceasing only with nightfall. The Republican army is encamping in positions wrested from the Carlists. The loss of the Republicans was four hundred and seventy. General Loma commanded the center and General Primo De Rivero the right. It is probable the battle will be renewed today.

SERRANO CLAIMS THE VICTORY.

LONDON, March 27.—A *Times* special from Madrid states that Marshal Serrano renewed the attack on the Carlists before Bilbao at five o'clock yesterday morning. At one in the afternoon the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate but the advantages were with his troops.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SERRANO.

MADRID, March 26.—The Minister of War has telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Marshal Serrano.

Germany.

DISCOURAGING REPORT OF BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 27.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin, says that the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

Austria.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT ITALY.

LONDON, March 27.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 26.—Consols 91¾@92¼. 5-20s, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central 96; Erie 37¾.

PARIS, March 26.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 20,068,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 59 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton a shade easier at 8⅝@8⅝d; sales 12 000 bales; American 7,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Turpentine 33s 6d@34s.

ANTWERP, March 26.—Refined petroleum 33½ francs.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 26, 1874.

Two surrenders are reported to-day, Jos. Corbitt and Cornelius McCahill. Arrangements have been made to hold mass meetings in the Opera House four evenings of each week. Peter Olt, a wine and cider dealer, was this morning taken to Cleveland by the Deputy United States Marshal to answer to the charge of selling wine to saloons without government license.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 26, 1874.

The German Association here is making extensive preparations for an immense anti-crusade demonstration, to take place April 11 in the shape of a torch-light procession. The rink has been secured, and there will be speaking in German, French and English. Judge Stafford, of Ohio, will be among the speakers. William Miller, saloon keeper, was fined sixty-five dollars for violating the Liquor law. The ladies are working hard here, and are creating havoc among the rumsellers.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 26, 1874.

The women show no signs of faltering here, although they meet with little to encourage them from the saloon keepers. Thirty were out to-day, visiting all the saloons and holding their services inside where admitted, and on the sidewalks where they found closed doors. Mrs. Brown, of Alliance, is announced to speak in the Methodist church to-morrow night.

Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., March 26, 1874.

Six saloon keepers have surrendered here since last report. Only three are left now. A general rejoicing pervades the community. Business houses close each day from nine to ten A. M., and have agreed to do so during the continuance of the crusade.

Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 26, 1874.

The women turned out, a hundred strong, to-day, divided into four bands, and visited and prayed in about twenty saloons. They report one convert, Patrick Clark, who poured his liquors into the street and signed the pledge.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 26, 1874.

The women's crusade reached here this afternoon. Mrs. Collins, wife of Rev. Mr. Collins, and Mrs. Samuel McCrea visited saloon keepers and solicited promises to desist for one week. No promises were given. The ladies were met courteously but with a prompt rebuke. Future prospects are lively.

Marion, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., March 26, 1874.

To-day closes the women's whisky war at this place. Mr. John Keily, the last saloon keeper, surrendered, and the ladies emptied his liquors into the street; the fine was paid for, and allowed him to ship six barrels to Cincinnati and four to Indianapolis.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 26, 1874.

Business was pretty generally suspended for two hours this afternoon, on account of the appointed prayer meeting. Two churches were well filled.

Marietta.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., March 26, 1874.

The women's whisky war still continues here, with two saloon surrenders to date.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—In the House this morning the Committee on Temperance reported back Geghan's bill to so amend the Adair Liquor law as to require two notices to be given to saloon keepers before a suit for damages is commenced. The committee reported an amendment which provided that one notice should be deemed sufficient, and with this amendment the majority of the committee recommended the passage of the bill. Two members of the committee did not concur in the report. A motion to lay the bill on the table to print, with amendments proposed, was agreed to—yeas 40, nays 30. This vote was afterwards reconsidered and the amendment reported by the Temperance Committee disagreed to. Mr. Mann moved to amend by striking out the provision which provides for giving two notices in writing, Mr. Grosvenor moved to further amend, so that instead of giving personal notice to a liquor seller, the filing with the city or township clerk of the name of the person to whom liquor is not to be sold, after expiration of ten days, shall be considered sufficient notice to liquor dealers. The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 43, nays 56. Mr. Haven moved to amend the bill so as to comply with the Adair law. Both this and Mr. Mann's amendments were voted down—yeas 10, nays 76. A vote was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, which resulted, yeas 41, nays, 56. So the motion was disagreed to. A paper signed by forty-six Republican members was presented, protesting against the passage of the bill to reorganize the Lunatic Asylum of the State. A bill was introduced to so amend the municipal code as to restrain Town or City Councils from passing an ordinance to prevent the sale of beer or ale.

CRIMES.

Sentenced for Arson and Burglary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 26, 1874.

Edward Ballou, convicted of arson, and Charles Stover, convicted of burglary, were today sentenced to the penitentiary each for one year.

A Determined Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOVELAND, O., March 26, 1874.

A German named Brummelcamp, a carpenter by trade, working near this place, committed suicide last Tuesday evening by hanging. Two weeks previous to this he undertook to sever the arteries in both arms, but failed.

Suicide near Marietta.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., March 26, 1874.

An old German farmer, named Ulrich Ulmer, residing a few miles north of this place, committed suicide by hanging yesterday afternoon, in his barn. Family trouble is the alleged cause.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Financial Views.

HE OPPOSES INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

His Theory of the Late Panic, Its Causes and Results.

He Favors Speedy Resumption of Specie Payment,

Free Banking and Redemption in Gold.

Hopeful View of Manufacturing and Commercial Prospect.

What He Thinks of the Four Hundred Million Bill.

Yesterday's Action in the Senate on the Finances.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1874.

Since his first inauguration, President Grant has given particular attention to the financial and material interests of the country. His messages have never failed to call these questions to the notice of Congress, and in conversation with members of that body he has exchanged views on the same subjects. Since the panic of last fall, the President has been more than ever confirmed in his views, and has, of late especially, manifested his concern in relation to the delays which have attended the course of legislation on the finances.

Interview With the President.

In conversation with the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, the President observed that nothing was more essential to the welfare of the people at this time than the declaration of a wise financial policy, covering not only the immediate wants of the business interests of the country, but affording some degree of permanency.

An Unstable Financial Policy.

he remarked, affected not only the financier, but business men and manufacturers in every department. It constantly deranged values and occasioned such fluctuations in the daily operations of business that it was impossible to act with any sense of security. The President remarked that

The Panic of Last Fall

was one of those reactionary movements which are inevitable after a period of extraordinary activity, and applied only to railroad speculations. He did not think that the business and manufacturing interests of the country were involved in the crash, except by indirection. He thought it was a lack of confidence, rather than a lack of ability, that had led to such a general suspension of business. The evidences of recuperation were visible the moment the first crash was over. The stagnation in trade which naturally resulted from the lack of confidence occasioned by the panic, he thought, was protracted by the wish of the larger merchants and manufacturing men to await the action of Congress, as it was evident that that body would do something. While not criticising the acts of Congress, the President said that he had hoped that something would have been done long before this. He said, however, that he was

Opposed to Inflation,

as he thought this no remedy; that the relief would be but temporary and that the people would suffer in the end. He expressed his opinion that all legislation on the finances should have one leading purpose in view, and that should be resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment.

He Favored Free Banking,

with provisions for the redemption of all issues in coin. To further the movement in that direction, he was in favor of increasing the revenues of the government and hoarding the gold till the proper time had arrived for its use as a circulating medium for current transactions. He was also in favor of requiring the national banks to hoard the gold received from the sales of bonds and allow them to issue their currency. He believed in making the banks assist in bringing back specie payment. The President remarked that the late panic had weakened

American Securities,

especially of railroads, and a failure of some of the latter to meet their engagements had increased the distrust. He thought certain classes might be cramped for a while by this, but in the long run it would be better for the country, as it would end in confining operations more within our means at home.

The President gave a very hopeful view of the

Manufacturing and Commercial Prospects

of the country. He thought the day of successful competition with the iron manufacturing of Europe was near at hand, and that this was but the forerunner of similar success in other branches of manufacture, all of which would tend to the equalization of the balance of trade. In speaking about the action of the House of Representatives on

The Four Hundred Million Bill,

the President remarked that the designation of a specific amount would not regulate the amount of currency required. The only method of reaching this, he thought, was through a system of free banking, as suggested; that there would be no more banks than would be needed to facilitate the business of the country.

The Senate Vote on Inflation.

The Senate this afternoon came to a direct vote on legal tender expansion, and by a fair majority recorded itself on the same side with the House, in favor of the four hundred million legal tender issue. The inflationists were confident in their action, but Senator Sherman seemed to give up all hope of staying the tide.

The First Vote Taken

was on the motion of Mr. Schurz to fix the amount of the greenback circulation at $356,000,000, the old figure. This received only 18 votes, a majority of the financial committee, including Senator Scott, voting against it. It was considered by many who voted in the negative that, as three hundred and eighty-two millions were already in circulation, it would be useless and impracticable to attempt to fix a lower figure.

The Final Struggle

then took place, on the motion to place the amendment at $400,000,000. This was carried by 31 to 26. Mr. Sprague was the only New England Senator who voted in the affirmative. Senator Scott would have voted in the negative, had he not been paired with Senator Cameron, absent on account of a death in his family. Senator Merrimon then offered his proposition, increasing the national bank circulation forty-six millions, pending which the Senate adjourned. This has already passed the Senate, and the inflationists are sanguine of their ability to carry it again, even with the additional greenback circulation, upon which the two Houses are agreed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1874.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR LAST WEEK.

The customs receipts for the week ending March 21st, are as follows: New York, $2,508,654; Boston, $291,086; Baltimore, $198,635.

THE RECENT UTE INDIAN TREATY.

The House to-day approved the Brunot Ute Indian treaty. It will pass the Senate also. This treaty opens to settlement four million acres of rich mining country in South western Colorado.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Java and City of Brooklyn from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The President has nominated Moses Hallett to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

The funeral of Judge Lewis Dent took place in St. Louis yesterday.

Northwesterly winds, lower temperature, high barometer, falling in the evening, and generally clear weather, are the probabilities for this region to-day.

The body of Dr. Livingstone left Aden for England on the 23d inst., encased in a lead coffin and preserved in salt. It was fully recognized at Zanzibar.

The California Senatorial bribery investigation has resulted in a report that no improper influences were used to secure the election of Booth and Hager, but that improper advances had been made to legislators by certain persons who acted on their own responsibility.

A Connecticut paper claims for the late Chief Justice Butler of that State the honor of having first suggested the establishment of a Weather Bureau, and says that as early as 1832 he sent to every member of Congress a copy of a book which he wrote embodying his ideas.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chair called the attention of the Senate to the twenty-fourth rule in regard to the presentation of petitions, and said the habit had grown up in the Senate recently of reading the names to petitions and commenting on the contents. The rule required each Senator presenting a petition to make a brief statement of the object thereof. The practice of making comments was clearly out of order, and hereafter he would enforce the rule.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw river. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a petition of Fitz Hugh Lee for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial, signed by three hundred business men of New York city, for free banking and an increase of the currency. Referred. He asked to read the letter accompanying the petition, but the Chair ruled it out of order.

Mr. MORTON—You can read it after the morning hour.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, I will do so.

Mr. WEST called up the House bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to continue the dredging at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State government, and providing for the admission of the State into the Union. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, Indiana, in favor of the amendment of the act of 1872, authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ohio river so as to provide that they be constructed of continuous spans of 400 feet each, and two pivot draws of 160 feet each. Referred.

The House bill concerning practice in the Territorial courts and appeals therefrom, was taken up and the amendment of Mr. Stevenson, providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to cases in the Supreme Court where [illegible] has already been filed, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of John C. Cabell, of Texas. Cabell recently accepted the nomination for a State office.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, and the amendment providing that after three to-day the debate should be limited to ten minute speeches on each amendment, and that it should be in order to move a recess from 5 to 7:30 P. M.

Mr. HAMLIN proposed that a general agreement be made now to commence voting at three o'clock to-day, and after that hour speeches on each amendment be confined to ten minutes on the part of each Senator.

After some further discussion, Mr. HAMLIN modified his proposition so as to provide that voting should commence at four o'clock, instead of three o'clock, and as modified it was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT said the bill as it came from the committee did not command his entire approval, but he was disposed to adopt it. He would be governed by circumstances as to whether he would offer any amendment. On some of the provisions of the bill he was paired with his colleague (Cameron) who was detained from the Senate by the death of a member of his family, but on other propositions which they both agreed to, he would vote.

Mr. PENTON announced that he should vote against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the retirement of legal tenders, dollar for dollar, as national bank notes should be issued.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill had been reported here by the Finance Committee, and he had to regard it as single member of the committee speak in favor of it, except the chairman, and he (Logan) believed he was rather doubtful. The committee asked the Senate to vote for the bill, when all its members were against it.

The hour of four o'clock having arrived, the Chair announced that the ten minutes rule would be enforced, in accordance with the agreement entered into this morning.

Mr. LOGAN said he would vote against reducing the circulation of legal tenders, and was also opposed to their increase. He would, therefore, support the bill of the committee, believing it best to leave the circulation as it is at present.

Mr. THURMAN said that although the bill of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) should be adopted here, it would not pass the other House, after the vote of Monday in that body.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Schurz, to strike out "eight-two" and insert "dix-six," so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be $356,000,000, instead of $382,000,000, as reported by the committee, it was lost—18 yeas to 40 nays, as follows:

YEAS.		
Anthony,	Ferry, Conn.,	Morrill, Me.,
Bayard,	Frelinghuysen,	Morrill, Vt.,
Chandler,	Hager,	Sargent,
Conkling,	Hamilton, Md.,	Saulsbury,
Cragin,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,
Fenton,	Hamlin,	Stewart—18.
NAYS.		
Allison,	Howe,	Pratt,
Boog,	Ingalls,	Ramsey,
Boreman,	Johnston,	Rosseau,
Bout well,	Lewis,	Robertson,
Buckingham,	Logan,	Shanks,
Carpenter,	McCreery,	Sherman,
Conover,	McDonald,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Mitchell,	Sprague,
Davis,	Morrill,	Stevenson,
Ferry, Mich.,	Norwood,	Thurman,
Goldthwaite,	Oglesby,	Tipton,
Gordon,	Patterson,	West,
Harvey,	Pease,	Windom—40.
Hitchcock,		

Messrs. Flanagan, Jones, Kelly, Stockton and Edmunds, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Brownlow, Dorsey, Clayton, Davis and Wright, who would have voted against it.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill and the enacting clause, and insert "that the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars."

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend the substitute by inserting after the word "dollars," as follows: "at which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided."

The question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment, it was disagreed to—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the words "for circulation," in Mr. Wright's amendment, and insert before the word "amount," the word "maximum," so that it would read, "the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars."

Mr. WRIGHT modified his amendment to read in that manner.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to strike out the word "amount" and insert "limit."

Mr. WRIGHT said he saw no difference between the words amount and limit.

Mr. CONKLING inquired why the gentleman insisted on the word "amount" if he thought it meant the same as "limit."

The amendment to insert the word "limit" was lost without a division.

Mr. WRIGHT'S amendment as modified by him was then adopted—yeas 31, nays 28.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as a substitute for the whole bill the following:

SECTION 1. That the maximum limit of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars, at which amount it shall remain.

SEC. 2. That forty-six million dollars in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to the national banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12th, 1870.

Mr. LOGAN moved as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, the following:

That so much of the Twenty-seventh section of the National Currency act and of the several acts supplementary thereto, and such of the provisions of the act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates and for the issue of additional national bank notes, approved April 12, 1870, and so much, or such parts of any other act or acts of Congress as limit, or as may be construed to limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation to be issued under said National Currency act and the several acts supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that hereafter all associations organized, or that may be organized, for carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of said act, shall be free to establish and organize national banking associations in any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions, and subject to all the limitations and restrictions now prescribed by law except the limitation upon the entire amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed.

That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of the reserve required by law, one-half part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations, shall consist of balances due from such association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from an association in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved as an amendment to the first section of the bill as amended by Mr. Wright, the following: "But no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States at above par, for the current expenses of government.

Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he would offer, as a substitute, the bill introduced by him in December last, to provide for free banking, to secure a elastic currency, to appreciate the national obligations and to reach specie payment without unnecessary embarrassment. This provides for the redemption of United States notes in coin or interest bearing bonds from and after January 1st, 1875, and for the redemption of United States bonds bearing interest in coin at the rate of not more than six per centum per annum in legal tender notes and accrued interest in coin.

Pending discussion, the Senate, at six o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the navy yard from Washington to Alexandria. Adopted.

Mr. THORNBURG introduced a bill to reduce the army. Referred. It proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery at its present force, but to reduce the infantry by five regiments.

Mr. PACKARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to extend the time for filing suits in the Court of Claims to establish the title to the Hot Spring Reservation in Arkansas. Recommitted.

The following was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. DAWES:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of requiring by law that all United States notes and other securities of the United States be printed in part on hand at different places, in order to promote greater security and economy in their preparation and issue, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SPEER, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the charges against the Clerks of the United States Courts in the Middle district of Alabama and Southern district of Illinois, for not making returns of fees received, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, and the bill was passed by yeas 191, nays 116. The bill as passed is, with but slight modification, the same as reported by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or by various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than a fair and reasonable rate for the transportation of freight or passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by a Board of Railroad Commissioners to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of the nine judicial districts of the United States. They are to be disinterested persons, and not to have any interest in stocks, bonds or property of any railroad or any transportation company. The Board of Railroad commissioners is to institute thorough investigation and inquiry into rates, tolls and compensation charged for transporting passengers and freight over each of such lines of railroads, and into the reasonableness thereof, and as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners and operators of each of such lines a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for transportation of passengers and freight and cars on or over said lines respectively; the schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners and to be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad company, corporation or person. They may from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.		
Averill,	Hazelton, Wis.,	Ralney,
Barr re,	Hazelton, N. J.,	Ranster,
Barty,	Hoar, G. F.,	Repier,
Begole,	Hodges,	Roy,
Bundy,	Holman,	Richmond,
Burchard,	Hoskins,	Robbins,
Burrows,	Howe,	E. H. Roberts,
Butler, Mass.,	Hubbell,	Robinson, Ohio,
Cain,	Hunter,	Ross,
Cannon,	Hurlbut,	Rusk,
Caron,	Hyde,	Sawyer,
Clarke, N. J.,	Hynes,	Saylor, Ind.,
Clayton,	Kason,	Scofield,
Clements,	Kendall,	Sessions,
Cobb, Ks.,	Lamport,	Shanks,
Coburn,	Lawrence,	Sheats,
Conger,	Lewis,	Sheldon,
Corwin,	Loughridge,	Sherwood,
Cotton,	Lowe,	Shoemaker,
Crounse,	Luttrell,	Smart,
Crutchfield,	Lynch,	Smith, N. Y.,
Curtis,	Martin,	Smith, O.
Danford,	McCrary,	Smith, N. C.
Darrall,	McDill, Wis.,	Snyder,
Dawes,	McDill, Iowa,	Sparks,
Dennen,	MacDougall,	Speer,
Durnell,	McKee,	Stakweather,
Elliot,	McVeatts,	Strait,
Field,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Forr,	Nunn,	Tin nburg,
Foster,	Orr,	Todd,
Freeman,	Orth,	Tyner,
Frye,	Packard,	Walker,
Garfield,	Page,	Wells,
Gunckle,	Parker, Mo.,	Whiteley,
Hagans,	Pelham,	Williams, Wis.,
Hale, Me.,	Philips,	Williams, Mich.,
Haven,	Poland,	Wilson, Iowa,
Hawley, Ills.,	Pratt,	Wilson, Ind.,
Hays,	Purman,	Wolfe,
		Woodworth—121.
NAYS		
Adams,	Hamilton,	Parsons,
Albert,	Hancock,	Pen ieton,
Archer,	Harman,	Perry,
Arthur,	Harris, Mass.,	Phelps,
Ashe,	Harris, Ga.,	Pike,
Atkins,	Harris, Va.,	Potter,
Banning,	Harrison,	Randall,
Barber,	Hatcher,	Read,
Barnum,	Hawley, Conn.,	Roberts, W. R.,
Bell,	Herd, Ky.,	Robinson, Illinois,
Beck,	Herndon,	Saylor, Ohio,
Bell,	Hoar, E. R.,	Scudder, N. J.,
Berry,	Hooper,	Sendder, of N. J.,
Biery,	Houghton,	Sener,
Bland,	Hunton,	Seney,
Boone,	Jewett,	Smith, Pa.,
Bowen,	Kelley,	Southard,
Bright,	Kelogg,	Speer,
Bromberg,	Knapp,	Standeford,
Buckner,	Lamar,	Stone,
Buffington,	Lansing,	Storm,
Caldwell,	Lawson,	Townsend,
Cessna,	Lowndes,	Tremain,
Clarke, Mo.,	Magee,	Vance,
Conner,	Marshall,	Waldron,
Comings,	Merriam,	Ward, Ills.,
Cook,	Milliken,	Ward, N. J.,
Cox,	Mills,	Wheeler,
Creamer,	Mitchell,	Whitehead,
Crosser,	Morris,	Whitehouse,
Crossland,	Neal,	Whitthorne,
Dewitt,	Negley,	Willard, Vt.,
Durham,	Newsham,	Willard, Mich.,
Eames,	Niblack,	Willis,
Eldridge,	Niles,	Wilson, Md.,
Giddings,	O'Br

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

THE question of the day in Massachusetts—Who?

"THE Union Pacific Road is now in the hands of Jay Cooke."—*St. Louis Journal.*

GOULD, man, GOULD. JAY COOKE is himself in the hands of his creditors.

THE well-worn rumor that Secretary RICHARDSON is about to resign is again in full blast. The truth, as near as it can be got at, seems to be that Mr. RICHARDSON intends to resign about the first of May, to enter upon an arrangement he perfected some time ago, to become a partner in a foreign banking house.

CHICAGO papers are pluming themselves over the fact, real or imagined, that when any State in the West has an unusually dangerous gang of rogues to be ferreted out and brought to punishment, an appeal for assistance is usually made to that city. This is very easily accounted for. It takes a rogue to catch a rogue, you know.

"A GENTLEMAN named Grant is the only member of the new Parliament whose return is petitioned against on the ground of bribery. The name is suggestive."—*Boston Post.*

Why? Has any suspicion of bribery ever been hinted against President GRANT? It is not half as suggestive as the fate which befel ANANIAS ought to be to those unscrupulous opposition papers which, for the mere sake of gratifying their political hatred, hesitate at no innuendo, however base, nor at any falsehood, however foul, concerning representative members of the Republican party.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* thinks that if "Satan and his angels are loose all over the land," it is due to the fact that the Republican party is "unloading"—nor can it be denied that that corrupt and worthless element which, originally a constituent portion of the Democratic party, attached itself to the Republican organization for the sake of pelf or in the hope of spoils, is gradually sloughing off and returning to its first love. When the "unloading" has been completed, the Democratic party will be able to hold a most interestingly diabolical merry-making.

EVEN if the advocates of the MCCRARY Transportation bill should succeed in pushing it through the House, it is almost certain to be defeated in the Senate. It must be admitted that the House debates on the question have been quite creditable, and, although there has been something of demagoguery on both sides, there has also been much careful and able discussion. One of the greatest objections to the bill is the risk, in these days of uncertain public morals, of entrusting so much power in the hands of the five Commissioners as is involved in the section giving them authority to fix the railroad freights and fares of the country.

AND now the Democratic press is soured because the contested Georgia election case of SLOAN against RAWLS, to which reference was some time ago made in these columns, has been decided in favor of the Republican claimant against the sitting member. The history of the case is, briefly, that RAWLS was illegally elected under the old *ante-bellum* law of Georgia, and by the refusal of the Democratic supervisors and canvassers to observe the requirements of the Enforcement act, or to receive the Republican votes cast in the precincts established under it. But the trick has failed to win, and hence the ill-tempered exhibitions in question.

THE four leading Atlantic ports, since the first of January, have exported merchandise of the value of $58,822,930 against $52,396,349 during the corresponding period in 1873. It is noticeable that while New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have made marked gains, Boston has scarcely held its own, the increase being about $300,000, while Philadelphia's increase is $1,672,620. In the eyes of Boston there is an alarming significance in these figures, and the fact that Philadelphia, with its independent railroad route to the West, connecting at tidewater with the American Steamship Company, is gradually drawing away from Boston its grain trade, is throwing the Hub into a cold commercial perspiration. Brag is a good dog, but holdfast is better.

THE proposition for an agreement upon a line of high way for Atlantic steamers, which has for a long time been agitated, seems likely soon to be productive of practical results. There is a concerted movement in steamship circles looking to the general adoption of the Southern route between Europe and the United States. The "Atlantic" disaster, the recent action of steamship owners in England, the prevalence of ice and fogs along the northerly course, and the testimony of the Inman line that in four years they have found no ice along the southerly route, leads steamship agents to the belief that the southerly route will soon be generally adopted. Some time ago the leading trans-Atlantic steamship companies formed an association for concerted action in these matters, and it is therefore probable that this new movement will soon be adopted.

A SOMEWHAT important case, involving the legality of a late seizure of liquors in Boston, has just been decided by the Supreme Court of that State. The State constabulary captured a large stock of liquors belonging to a leading hotel keeper, and arrested their owner for violation of the Prohibitory law. The seizure created a decided sensation in business circles. The main point of the defense was as to the character of the liquors seized, and it was claimed that they were imported, and not liable to seizure or confiscation. The court took the same view of the case, holding that the simple removing of a bottle of wine from a basket, and setting it on the shelf for convenience or for show, did not have the effect of breaking the original package, nor take it from under the jurisdiction of the Federal law, which, in recognizing the right to import, must also recognize the right to sell in the same form or package; moreover, that the intent to sell illegally must be proved against any one who handled liquor in that way.

For several months past the Trustees of the Cincinnati Water Works have been experimenting with a smoke consuming apparatus, the results of which are not without interest to the people of our smoke-palled city. The apparatus is in itself quite simple and cheap, consisting merely of a small perforated gas-pipe, fitted over the fire-door liners directly in front of the fires. Steam taken from the boilers at a temperature of about 312 degrees is forced in small jets downwardly into the flames, producing thereby a mechanical as well as a chemical effect, by creating a violent agitation of the carbonic evolutions and assisting combustion by the better admixture of the gases. Steam as a supporter of combustion is objected to on account of its decarbonizing influence upon iron, but the plates and rivets of the furnaces experimented upon in this instance betray, it is said, no symptoms of injury. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is certain that the smoke nuisance can be abated by this process, if operated in properly proportioned furnaces and worked by skilled foremen. The entire banishment of soot from the flues is also another favorable consideration for the invention, producing more efficiency through a better transmission of heat, and putting an end to the expense and trouble of flue cleaning.

THE "POST" ON THE ASSESSMENTS.

The *Post* is "weakening" a little in its whole-sale attacks upon the County Commissioners, and "letting up" somewhat in regard to the assessment business. In yesterday's issue it says:

"There are a few townships in which the assessments have been made at last year's figures. These should be corrected and made upon a cash basis, as the Commissioners have a right to do upon proof of undervaluation. But these undervaluations are no excuse for the excesses that have been attempted elsewhere, in the city and county alike. Fair and equal valuations are what the people demand."

Those who have read the *Post* for the past few days, must have observed the bitterness with which it assailed the Commissioners. The recklessness with which it declared that the assessments have been put up for the purpose of affording "the Ring" an opportunity to rob the people; and the persistency with which it asserted that the property owner who happened to appeal could get no redress. Any one reading the declarations of the *Post*, and not aware of its reputation for mendacity, would conclude that the County Commissioners and the Board of Revision were willing instruments in the hands of a set of thieves, whose sole purpose was to plunder the tax-payers. But the *Post* is so well known at home, and so little read in so well known at home, and so little read elsewhere, that its falsehoods and misrepresentations are scarcely worth minding.

The extract above quoted indicates that a ray of light has penetrated the moral vision of the *Post* editor. He has been made to comprehend the truth, but seems as yet unwilling to confess it all. He now admits that "there are a few townships" which the assessors have returned "at last year's figures!" Think of that, ye tax-payers, whose assessments have been increased from ten to twelve hundred per cent! The *Post* has been contending that the Commissioners usurped authority when they increased the assessments as returned by the several assessors, but that they did so at the behests of "the Ring." Now it changes its tune. "These should be corrected," it says, "as the Commissioners have a right to do." "Fair and equal valuations are what the people demand." Just so; and the Commissioners are doing all in their power, as honest and conscientious men, to have the valuations fair and equal. But the *Post* has been doing everything in its power to thwart their efforts, and to make the tax payers believe that the Commissioners are in league with those who are bent upon plundering them. But the great mass of the tax-payers don't believe any such stuff; and the *Post* doesn't believe it either, although, owing to its moral obliquity, it cannot help saying so.

WAS HE A GREAT STATESMAN?

Some of the more ardent admirers of the late Senator SUMNER betray much nervous disquietude at what seems to them inadequate recognition of his character and worth on the part of the public. As illustrations of the feeling to which we allude we may mention the fact that one acute and vigorous writer has denounced the ingratitude of the Republican party in not practically more honoring the late Senator while he was alive, while another writer has sharply rebuked all those who decline or hesitate to believe that he was a great statesman. It has already been said, with strict justice we think, that some years must pass away before either Mr. SUMNER'S services or his abilities as a public man can be fully and accurately measured. Some of his contemporaries may, no doubt, even now, entertain an entirely correct estimate of the man and his activity, but the general public are not yet prepared to accept such an estimate, and, if it were published, it would call forth lively criticism and protest both from partisans and opponents. Politicians notoriously despised by the Senator just gone, must have ceased to shed tears over his coffin or his grave, before the American people can be expected judicially to review and sentence his career.

The charge of ingratitude against the Republican party, though plausible in color when rhetorically urged, does not rest on solid grounds. Whether right or wrong in his political views, Mr. SUMNER never represented the views of the great party which abolished slavery. The assertion may appear paradoxical, as no well informed person will deny that the Massachusetts Senator not only contributed largely to make the party what it became, but was, during several years, its recognized leader in the Senate. And yet the assertion is strictly true. While the great object of the Republican party was merely to prevent the extension of slavery into territory before free in fact and by right, Mr. SUMNER aimed at nothing less than the early destruction of the institution. True, in laboring avowedly for the confinement of it within its ancient limits, he professed and of course held the belief that thus to confine the abomination was to destroy it, to leave it to "die like a rat in its hole." To him slavery was simply a colossal wrong to be got rid of as soon as possible and at whatever cost. This purpose, the destruction of slavery by whatever political action might be necessary, and irrespective of consequences, was the animating principle of his Senatorial labors. No one, we suppose, who remembers the tenor and spirit of his speeches in those days, can doubt that this was his real view of the great question. Of those speeches a British review happily said that they exemplified a species of gigantic morality which treads all sophistry under foot and rushes straight to the right conclusion. They were, in fact, the addresses of a sublime moralist, a passionate apostle of humanity, who in the enthusiasm of his inspiration seemed to care little, if at all, for obstructive practical conditions. It is safe to say that only a very small minority of the Republican party agreed with Mr. SUMNER in what they thought his extreme opinions. But in the heat of the prevailing contest, his sincerity and steadfastness, his invective and advocacy afforded welcome assistance towards the more moderate ends at which they aimed; he said much that needed to be said, and the prestige of his learning and eloquence gave him a position in the party which no inferior man with his views could have obtained or held. When by the folly of the slaveholders the prolonged struggle had ended in civil war, there was no longer reason or motive for refusing to adopt the strongest and most sweeping sentiments ever expressed concerning the character of the peculiar institution, and at a single stride the Republican party stood by the side of the Massachusetts Senator.

It would, however, be easy to show from a review of Mr. SUMNER'S career in the Senate during the war and since its close, that it has been characterized by a degree of onesidedness not adapted to inspire confidence in him as a statesman. This defect was the natural and perhaps the inevitable consequence of his political activity. With sublime consecration he had in the beginning devoted himself to the removal of a gigantic wrong, to the elevation of an oppressed portion of his countrymen, and from the zeal and singleness of purpose with which he pursued his object, he had given a permanent bent to his mind. His heart seems to have been so much interested in one portion of the people as possibly to render him somewhat careless of the rest. At any rate, while decently attentive to all the duties of his position as a legislator, there is no evidence in his speeches that he ever acquired the mastery, to be expected from his talents and culture, over any of the great problems in practical statesmanship, which, during the last few years, have most urgently called for solution. MELANCHTON said that the heart makes the theologian. If the heart could make a statesman, Mr. SUMNER would have been a very great statesman. When a subject came up, which interested his affections, which admitted of passionate treatment, such as the San Domingo scheme, or the character of the President, or the REVERDY JOHNSON treaty with England, the Senator evidently begrudged no time or toil that might be required to master its details and present it in the most effective manner. In his speeches on such subjects the exuberance of his learning was astonishing, evincing a carefulness of citation as to volume and page probably never before practiced in a great parliamentary assembly, unless in the course of a legal argument. But in reference to many of the important subjects of practical statesmanship, especially the complicated subjects of finance, the principles of trade, etc., Mr. SUMNER never appeared qualified to afford much instruction. Many persons took up the impression, whether rightly or not, that he had never fully thought out or matured any system of views on these subjects appropriate to his time and country. And this impression has, no doubt, contributed to spread abroad the notion that the Massachusetts Senator, with all his culture and nobleness, was not a statesman in any high sense of the word. This impression cannot be removed by the assertion that in the Senate he did the work which he was sent there to do. So far he undoubtedly acquitted himself well, and his State has honored him for his loyalty to her wishes. If he has not been equally honored by the Republican party of the country, doubtless the reason is that the people, with true discernment, choose for special honors those who do the thing which they desire to be done.

THE Massachusetts Senatorial struggle continues, without any probability of an immediate election. The result is awaited with great interest at Washington, since it is quite possible that upon it will depend the future leadership of the House. Should Mr. DAWES be elected, his place as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means would be vacated. There would then be a question who should succeed him. According to the custom of the House, and the courtesy of the committee, the person next in rank in the order of the designation of their names is entitled to the chairmanship, which carries with it, technically, the leadership of the House. A change could not be made except by a vote of the committee itself. Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, from the Fourth Congressional district of this State, the next man to Mr. DAWES in consecutive membership of the House, is also the next man to the chairman on the Committee on Ways and Means, and would succeed to that position unless the committee should determine otherwise. Judge KELLEY is a man of great ability, an orator of the old school, with positive convictions, a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and he has made the subject of the tariff the study of his life. The interests of our home industries would be quite safe in his hands.

IF the Patrons of Husbandry accomplish one-half they have set down on paper, they will accomplish more than the Christian Church has been able to do in all the ages it has been in existence, and precipitate the millennium upon us before the world is ready for it. First, they are going to labor for the good of all mankind. Second, to advance their cause by developing a higher and better manhood and womanhood. Third, secure obedience to law. Fourth, reduce personal expenses, buying less and producing more. Fifth, they mean to avoid litigation and secure general brotherhood. Sixth, do away with middlemen, excessive salaries, high interest and exorbitant profits. Seventh, advance the cause of education. Eighth, put down bribery, corruption and trickery. Ninth, relieve suffering by means of charity; and tenth, woman is to be elevated to her proper sphere. This is the programme, and a glorious one. The Patrons set themselves against all the evils in the world. Have they sufficiently calculated the strength of the enemy? We fear not.

Memphis papers refer to cucumbers and green peas in a casual way.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a minister in Jamestown, New York, by the name of Hugnot—but he does; at least he is married.

The ice now being harvested on Portage Lake, Michigan, is thirteen feet thick, and yields five per cent. of pure copper.

Under its present "reform" administration, Chicago is fairly entitled to the honor of being the "wickedest city in the United States."

Prospects are favorable for an abundance of watering places this season. Some have opened already, and the women are preparing others daily.

A pious codfish was recently caught off the coast of Scotland, in whose stomach was found a Bible, bound in calf, bearing the name of "William Sim."

We are afraid we shall have to give up the proud boast of possessing an American volcano, and that Bald Mountain will prove to be a very bald chest.

The *lower* Mississippi is now *higher* than it has ever been known before. There are some serious overflows in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Should General Fitz John Porter succeed in obtaining a new trial, it is said that some very damaging testimony, not presented on his first trial, will be brought against him.

A Mississippi paper proposes this motto for the country:

"Corn and Economy,
Hog and Hominy."

They are going to tear down the house in which Ben Butler was born. In youth it sheltered him, but the fellow who has the mortgage on it doesn't seem to care a cent for sentiment.

A member of the "Old South" Society offers to give ten thousand dollars to have the Old South Meeting-house, in Boston, preserved, with the land around it, as a church and monument forever.

A St. Louis paper says that at certain points in Nast's lecture there, the other night, the audience "invariably burst*ed* into applause." It is gratifying to know that nobody was hurt*ed* by these explosions.

Under the laws of England a plaintiff in a divorce suit has to serve a notice on the defendant personally. An officer of the British army stationed in Australia, is at present in St. Louis for that purpose.

Maryland is going into the immigration business in a peculiar way. She wants Scotchmen, and will pay sixty per cent. of their expenses on reaching her shores, provided they agree to stay in the State three years.

Wisconsin papers place the amount of lumber put in on the Mississippi and Rum rivers at 130,000,000 feet, against 200,000,000 last year; and upon the St. Croix at 130,000,000, against 180,000,000 last year.

The Assistant Attorney General, acting as solicitor for the Postoffice Department, has decided that there is no statutory provision which forbids an officer of the customs service from taking a mail contract.

Coalition of the creeds. A Methodist minister, an Episcopalian minister, two Congregationalists, a Presbyterian and a Baptist sat in one pew at a Baptist church in Boston last Sunday, and all participated in the communion.

PERSONAL.

"Our National Tombov" is what the Mayor of St. Louis calls Anna E. Dickinson.

The Dayton *Journal* declines to believe that Schenck came home to marry a rich New York widow. It speaks of the story as an exploded slander of several years standing.

The committee having in charge the Agassiz memorial fund have arranged to take up a collection from teachers and scholars throughout the country on Agassiz's birthday, May 28.

Minister Schoeppe, pastor of the Lutheran church at Naperville, Illinois, and the father or Dr. Paul Schoeppe, has been dismissed by his congregation. He was not regarded as a good Sheep-herd.

Already there are indications that the name of Bulwer Lytton may be of short duration. His only surviving grandson, the son of "Owen Meredith," recently died at Paris before completing his second year.

Strakosch will manage both Nilsson and Lucca in a season of thirty-six representations to begin April 1st, having just concluded an engagement with the latter, and the two will sing in some instances in the same performances.

George Alfred Townsend has taken out the copyright of a new work upon which he is at present engaged, entitled, "The Life and Friends of Mr. Stevens's Counsel." It is his intention to make the book not only a close study of character, but a comprehensive biography of his subject.

In the Howard University at Washington there are about three hundred students, a majority of them belonging to the poorer classes. Very many of them can get along by dint of great sacrifices and privations. The university has no funds for the relief of such students, and is about making an effort to raise money in that direction.

Dr. Howe, for so many years the intimate friend of Charles Sumner, first met him in the great Boston riot of 1837. The rioters had got possession of a quantity of whisky, and Dr. Howe, seeing a stalwart young man—who proved to be Charles Sumner—endeavoring to knock in the head of one of the barrels with an ax, hastened to his aid.

After "Who killed Tecumseh?" and "Who shot Stonewall Jackson?" comes the question, who killed General E. D. Baker? Captain A. G. Brown says it was Colonel Bent, of the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, who was himself shot almost immediately and died without knowing what distinguished officer he had fired at in that fierce struggle at Ball's Bluff. And Captain Brown thinks it but just, when a statue of Baker is to be sculptured for the United States, to commemorate the achievement of the Confederate officer.

Wisconsin has a romance of the sensational kind, equal to any ever invented by a sensational writer. One W. Durand, of Oshkosh, a wealthy citizen, died. No will could be found devising his property, and his heirs proceeded to take possession according to law. But, in repairing his house, a carpenter found a will concealed in the walls. This will was promptly made public, and lodged in the probate office. It divides the property equally between Mr. Durand's son, aged nineteen and his niece, a Miss Mina Howard, of New York, on condition that the two marry each other, unless the latter attains the age of twenty-one years. Miss Mina is the daughter of a woman who was once the sweetheart of the dead man. Naturally the two young people object to being thus disposed of. The son says he positively will not marry Miss Mina. Miss Mina avows, with equal fervor, that she wouldn't marry the son, if he were the only man on earth. Both declare that they will contest the will; and they have taken legal steps to do so.

The Temperance Crusade.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice your criticisms on some articles strongly denouncing what is called the "*Woman's Crusade*." Some thoughts struck me on its perusal: The objection is made not only to *the manner*, but finds its force in *the places* where these ladies enter. The place, the objector holds, is, of all places, the most improper for ladies to appear. Why? Say they, it is a place *for men* to drink, to spit, to talk, to swear, to fight! All this is urged as a plea *—the plea*—for prohibiting ladies, delicate, pure, moral ladies! And this, recollect, is a *licensed house*—has the power and authority of *law*; the Legislature has passed it; the Governor has signed it; as much and as binding a law as that which defines and punishes murder or any other crime. But, say these bold conservators of decorum, decency and law, they are only *for men!* Ah, yes, for men! and such men! Ladies are not to go into *these holy places!* Why? Will they sell the sellers or drinkers of the delicious elixirs, *or*—the ladies? I would like to know by what logic such an assumption can be maintained. Does it not prove too much? Does it not, *of itself*, condemn, in the most emphatic and incontrovertible logic, the whole thing is wrong—wrong in principle—wrong to society—wrong in any and every way and form in which it may be viewed?

I take it that this truth will stand good, against all comers and goers, that the privileged or *not* laws cannot rightfully uphold and license "*houses of public entertainment*," into which no decent lady may enter. That looks to me self-evident. And as the whole license traffic is based mainly upon the form of dispensing and selling it, this objection forms one of the strongest possible arguments against the whole license system. Why, we might, with about as much propriety, license houses of prostitution. [A bill for this, I believe, has been offered in our Legislature.] Could ladies, pure, chaste and genuine, go to such dens of shame, to snatch if possible, some of the unhappy "waywards" from the yawning pit? Why not? It has been done, often, in many places—even in our own cities. Good, kind, loving woman, may go, wherever there is wrong, or misery, or evil, and make every effort to save the erring, avert the evil, *or remove it.* She has a holy right to do it—I wonder it was ever questioned.

Should an attempt be made to give an apology for this move of the women, would there be any difficulty in exhibiting *a cause*, and that a most lamentable and sound one? No intelligent, unprejudiced individual can fail to see the injury and widespread evil that is visited upon society, upon families and individuals, by the use of intoxicating liquors, *beer included.* To save, if possible, husbands, fathers, sons, yea, and in many cases, mothers and wives, from this horrid and ruinous habit, ladies have taken hold. Men tried it for forty or fifty years—did much; but still the drunkards are here—more are coming on—and more will come, if the desolating stream of woe is not stopped. The dram shop is the the fountain. Until that is dried up we are in peril. Holy women want to save their husbands, sons and friends from the destroyer. May they go to this pool of intoxicating beverage; and there, in words of kindness and love, beseech the drunkard-manufacturer to cease, and be a good citizen? May they not even pray in the very sanctuary of the poor drunkard, that he may be saved? Who can object to this? It is mild—not in anger, but in holy love. S.

STATE NEWS.

Boating on the Schuylkill Canal is brisk.

They have a postoffice imbroglio at Tidioute.

Oil City is to have a new lock-up, to be built of brick.

Sothern is to play "Dundreary" in Reading, next Tuesday.

The new shoe factory at Coatesville will double its capacity in May.

The Presbytery of Kittanning will meet in Kittanning on the 7th of April.

Goliah Bohlen, of Harrisburg, succumbed to gin-slings. No David in the case.

The Clearfield fire-brick works have contracted to deliver 2,500,000 bricks this season.

Dr. C. R. Early is going to build three hundred houses at Early, Elk county, this summer.

The Bristol rolling mill, which has been stopped for some time, is about to resume work.

The American Wood Paper Company's mill, at Spring City, resumed operations on Thursday last.

A new cheese factory will go into operation at Indian Run, Mercer county, about the first day of May.

An exchange advertises the loss of a black leather lady's pocket book. That's a new kind of woman.

Mrs. John Goeppel, an aged widow, committed suicide by drowning, at Allentown, on Sunday night.

Mr. Robert Eisenhard accidentally shot and killed himself, in the woods near Allentown, on the 23d inst.

Eight hundred suckers were caught in a single draught of a seine in the Delaware river, above Easton, on Sunday last.

Barnum is making the preliminary arrangement for a grand tour through Pennsylvania with his circus and menagerie.

Mrs. Elizabeth Swaney died a few days ago, in George township, Fayette county, in the ninety-eighth year of her age.

The Meadville *Republican* says there seems to be a corner in the butter market there, and very little butter in the corner.

The salary of the postmaster at Eagle, Wyoming county, has been raised from $16 to $35 a year. "Let the eagle scream."

A Pottsville man offers to bet that he can eat fifty hard boiled eggs at one sitting, two dozen of them to be devoured shell and all.

Mrs. Alice Peters, of Dix Run, near Unionville, Centre county, has the right to boast of a great-great-grand child over a year old.

Thomas Becker, a Reading boy, shot at a mark and missed it, but managed to put the ball through the hand of Mrs. Josiah Focht.

An outrage is reported to have been attempted at Olyphant, Luzerne county, on the 18th, upon a German woman sixty years of age.

A Butler lady gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, a few nights ago. Aggregate weight of the three, twenty-one and a half pounds.

The Lancaster *Examiner* states that Senator Cameron was not born in Franklin county, but in Maytown, East Donegal township, Lancaster county.

James Vallignette, of Williamsport, was drowned in Sinnemahoning creek, Clearfield county, on the 22d inst., while trying to break up a jam of logs.

An Erie man, hauled up for being drunk, escaped from being locked up by explaining that he had been to his mother-in-law's wake, and took fifteen or twenty drinks.

Prof. H. M. Richards, of Muhlenburg College, Allentown, has resigned his position in order to accept a call to the pastorate of a Lutheran church in Indianapolis.

The revival in the Methodist Episcopal church at Sharpsville lasted eleven weeks, during which time there were 117 accessions to the membership and 36 persons were baptized.

William Mansfield was drowned in Bailey's dam, Union township, Clearfield county, on the 18th inst., while attempting to cross the creek on a log. He lived in the province of New Brunswick.

During the five years ending with the 31st December, 1873, the furnaces at Sharpsville manufactured 106,923 tons of pig iron, consuming 61,000 tons of limestone, 322,900 tons of ore, and 421,000 tons of coal.

The grain fields along the Schuylkill Valley have assumed a very green appearance under the March winds, sun and rains of the past few days. If we may judge by present indications, the wheat crop will be a good one.

John H. Bachman ran a quarter of a mile in a minute and six seconds, the other day, on the course or track of the Easton Driving Park Association. He is said to be training for a series of races this spring and summer.

The Odd Fellows of Danville have purchased a beautiful tract of land on the Bloom road in Mahoning township, about one mile outside of the borough limits, to be converted into a cemetery. It will be laid out this spring into lots.

Samuel Herbein, of Bern township, Berks county, who died recently in his sixty-ninth year, had read the Bible through forty-eight times. He had been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, and, being unable to work for twenty years, and, being unable to work for twenty years, and, being unable to work

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1874.

From two sources we have inquiries in regard to the rights of drawers of drafts handed for collection to a bank which suspends before report is made. The numberless cases which have from time to time arisen have been variously decided, and often on some apparently trivial point the decisions have turned. We give both letters with what we consider the proper answers, for which we give our authority.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions and oblige:

1st. In case we deposit an acceptance, due in 60 days, in bank for collection, indorsed "For collection, account of ——" and the bank fails before the acceptance falls due; are we entitled to withdraw it? Or is it considered in law or usage as an asset of the bank?

2d. Suppose said bank makes its collections through another bank which fails meanwhile. Have we a claim upon the original custodian of the paper?

To the first question we would reply that the owner is entitled to withdraw this paper at any time before it is due, on reimbursing the bank for any trouble or expense involved in the process of collection. The indorsement, "For collection," makes it a special trust, and takes away its negotiable character. It is a notice for all concerned that the holder has it in trust.

To the second question we reply that the owner has his remedy against the bank in which he deposited it, as he can hold that institution responsible for the *faithful performance of its duty*. The bank, in undertaking to make this collection, does not, however, become an *insurer*, and cannot be held responsible if it sends the draft for collection to the best agent within its reach and that agent fails. If, at the time of the failure of the agent, the draft has not matured, it can be withdrawn. If, however, the collection has been paid and the agent fails before he can remit the proceeds, the question of responsibility will largely depend on the question of due diligence.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: As a reader of your paper, and particularly interested in the financial columns, would like to ask a question. The answer, I have no doubt will interest many country banks at least.

A of your city draws a draft to the order of himself on B of some country town, say ten days before the panic, which he deposits with his banker, who in turn sends it to his country correspondent for collection and credit. Collection is made and the banker notified that he has credit for the same. The next day he fails, can A maintain an action against the country bank for the amount of the draft. H.

NO. 1. For the collection was completed and the transaction closed before the failure of the city bank. The advice was *mailed* by the country bank before the failure of its correspondent, and its duty there ended. Any delay in the delivery of the advice could not give the drawer of the draft any cause of action against the collector.

Had the collection been made *after* the failure of the city bank, and the country bank attempted to hold the proceeds of collection in its hands to set off its balance with its suspended correspondent, the question would be more unsettled and complicated, dependent largely on the nature of the business between the two banks, the form of the indorsements, and the nature of the notice that the paper was not the property of the suspended bank.

A bank which receives from another bank promissory notes of third persons for collection merely, which notes are subsequently paid by the makers—but which does not part with value, give credit, relinquish any security, or assume any burden or responsibility on the faith of the notes, *cannot retain the same*, or their proceeds, as against the true owner on account of a balance due to them from the bank from whom they received such notes.—*See. New York Supreme Court 1857, McBride vs. Farmers' Bank of Salem, 25 Barb. 617, and Case vs. Mechanics' Banking Association, 4 New York (4 Comst.) 166.*

The following opinion is by the United States Supreme Court and reported in 1 Wallace, 166, Sweeney vs. Easter:

"Where a banker, having dealings with another banker, is in the habit of transmitting to him, in the usual course of business, for gotiable paper for collection, the collection being in fact sometimes on account of the transmitting banker himself, and sometimes on account of its customers; and he fails while owing his correspondent a balance on a general account—the corresponding banker having received such paper cannot retain, to answer that balance any paper so transmitted for collection and really belonging to third persons, if he knew it was sent for collection merely.

"Neither can he retain it, if he did not know that it was so sent, unless he gave credit to the transmitting banker, or suffered a balance to remain in the hands of the transmitting banker, to be met by the paper transmitted, or expected to be transmitted, in the usual course of dealings between them. But if the receiving banker have treated the transmitting banker as owner of the transmitted paper, and have no notice to the contrary, and upon the credit or upon remittances, made or anticipated in the usual course of dealing between them, balances were from time to time suffered to remain in the hands of the transmitting and now insolvent banker, to be met by proceeds of negotiable paper transmitted, then the receiving banker is entitled to retain the paper or its proceeds against the banker sending it, for the balance of account due him, the receiving banker. *And it is immaterial whether notice to the receiving banker, it is unimportant from what source he may derive it.*"

We italicise the last sentence, as on the fact of notice of ownership depends the right to recover. As we stated above, if paper is indorsed "For collection," it is notice to all parties that the title remains in the indorser or drawer using that form, and was not negotiable.

Many cases involving the titles of collections resulting from the failures of last fall, have arisen and are now in litigation; the question as to the *facts* once being clearly settled, it would not take long, under the above quoted decision, to form an opinion.

—The money market continues to move quietly, although there is some disposition to look out for the first of April and hold funds well in hands until the usual flurry of that season has passed.

—Any one who thinks that paper money is the panacea for all the ills that nations are heir to would do well to watch the operation of a little venture just made by the "government" of Spain. A national bank has been created by decree, and into it all other banks in the country are merged. The consideration for the charter is a loan of some $31,000,000 to the "government." This procedure is not a new one. It is the same as gave rise to the Bank of Havana, and that interesting institution, by the diligent use of its monopoly, has not only made itself a nuisance generally, but has run its notes down to some twenty-five cents on the dollar, at last reports. A while ago the authorities threatened to buy up a lot of its notes and destroy them at the bank's expense. The answer was, Certainly, so long as the bank retains the plates to print new ones. That Serrano is ready to resort to this scheme for raising money shows how desperate his case is.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 26, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾		119¾		119¾	119¾
U. S. 5's, 1881	117¾		117¾		117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾		117¾		117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1864	117¾		117¾		117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1865	120¾		120¾		120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119		119		119	119
5-20's, 1867	120		120		120	120
5-20's, 1868	119¾		119¾		119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾		114¾		114¾	114¾
10-40's, coupon	114¾		114¾		114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	115		115		115	115
New 5 per cents						
Pacific R. R. 6's		91	91½		91½	
Do Preferred		95				
Union Pacific		29½				
Western Union Tele'h	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26¾				
Quicksilver	17					
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Express	97½		97½		97½	
Wells Fargo Express	65		65		65	
Ame lean Express	63		63		63	63
United States Express						
New York Central	101¾	101	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	41¾		41¾		41¾	41¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	93½		93½		93½	93½
Illinois Centra				104½		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northwestern	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Do Preferred	85	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107½	107½	108½	108½	107½	107½
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Do Preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	40¾	40¾
Panama	137		137	114½		
Fort Wayne	93¾		93¾		94	
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chicago and Alton				105		
C. C. C. & I. C.	21	22	21	21	21	21
B. H. & E.						
Iron Mountain						
Missouri 6's				88½		
Tennessee State bonds					90¾	
Do new					90¾	
South Carolina, April		18				
Do July						
Missouri 6's						

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	93½
Penna. Scrip	
Reading	88¾
Reading, Co.'s New Jersey	190¾
Oil Creek	10½
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	45
Empire Transportation	22
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	88¾

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MARCH 25.—Scotch pig continues inactive, and, as for some months past, prices are weak and in buyers' favor. The foundries, with their prospects ahead anything but bright, continue running on very short time, and until some reaction takes place throughout the market, trade is likely to remain very quiet. The only sale we hear of is fifty tons Eglinton at $27. American pig may be quoted $25 for No. 1, and $23 for No. 3. The stocks at the various furnaces are light, and we learn from a friend who has just returned from a trip among the manufacturers in various parts, East and North, that the consumers have very light stocks, and as soon as they can get orders for their manufactured articles that they must enter the market for supplies. At present they are only buying to meet pressing wants. We hear of sales of No. 1 Coneilsville at lots of 50 tons and upward, for delivery until next May, at our quotations. New rails have been in demand, but actual business is yet light; about 1,800 tons, 59 lb, sold on private terms; and 1,000 tons, at Cleveland, $62 50. English may be quoted nominally $56@56 gold. About 300@400 tons ingot metal by Western manufacturers private terms. Old T sold for Western account; also 150 tons scrap by letter, at about inquiry of late; about 150 tons from vessel (a mixed lot) sold as it ran at a private price. Rolled boat iron remains in firmer, but cannot be quoted higher.—Shipping List.

MARCH 26.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Flour steady at $5 85a6 25. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee club 96c. Corn active; No. 2, mixed 37½@38c; No 2 at 38½c. Oats firmer; No 2 fresh 43½c. Rye firmer and in moderate demand; No 1, 81½c. Barley firmer with moderate demand; No 2, 81½c. Barley sold; No. 2, 84c; No. 3, 74c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Mar 19	1,378	3,840		75	
Friday, March 20	540	864	1,600	160	68
Saturday, March 21	1,962	4,32	1,335	90	
Sunday, March 22	1,494	2,34	1,78	75	
Monday, March 23	1,286	6,6	400	75	
Tuesday, March 24	1,23	4,5	5,400	70	
Wednesday, Mh. 25	2700	1,10	4,00	125	17
Total	8,163	15,30	13,52	650	85
Last week	7,76	10,060	8,415	480	102

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No.	Mules No.
Thursday, Mch 19	1,134	700	2,600	150	34
Friday, March 20	1,662	2,800	1,200	150	75
Saturday, Mch 21	1,342	3,625	1,800	120	34
Monday, March 23	1,881	2,300	1,400	100	50
Tuesday, March 24	1,612	2 8·0	3,40	195	17
Wednesday, Mh 25	800	2,30	2,300	75	
Total	7,528	13,955	12,000	720	160
Last week	9,271	10,745	9,510	450	150

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last weekly report, we noted the fact, that trade was active and prices higher than those of the preceding week by at least ½c, with most of the cattle then in the pens sold. This was the situation of the market on Wednesday evening, at which time it closed firm and strong. On Thursday the arrivals of cattle were fair, and throughout the day trade ruled active, some 300 head being weighed. Prices, if anything, were stronger, and the market closed in the evening firm. On Friday not much was done for want of stock to operate on, only fifty-one head being weighed. On Saturday sixteen head changed hands in the morning, and by noon all the drovers had left for the East, and the yards were in deserted appearance. On the whole the market was the most satisfactory for the selling interest we had for some time. This week the market opened with the run of way cattle about the same as it was last week while the run of through was heavier. In quality the offerings are better than last weeks, there being several droves of really extra cattle on sale, some of which are held as high as $7 25. The attendance of buyers is good but trade ruled slow. On Monday only eighty-one cattle changed hands. They were bought by country dealers, butchers and farmers. On Tuesday some three hundred and thirty-five head sold, and trade ruled fair, the cattle sold thus far bringing about last week's figures. On Wednesday the trade was not so active as it usually is on that day. Buyers contend that their markets will not justify them in paying the prices at which cattle are held at and as they are holding off and stating bearish the feeling cannot be called so good, though there is not much if any change in prices of good cattle, while the more common grades are but little lower. As before noted, some cattle are held as high as $7 25 per 100 lbs. Dealers consider them held above the market, but think they will bring in the neighborhood of 7c. While trade is slow we think the advantage of the situation is with sellers. The run is not heavy, and rather than submit to a decline, some of them will ship East, which will prevent a decline.

Stockers.

The run of stocks cattle continue light. There were several Washington county farmers here this week dealing to purchase, but they could not get what they wanted and left for Chicago. Our dealers say there is no money in the trades, as good stock cattle will bring almost the same money in Chicago as here. We think they are correct in their assertion for the demand here is good, and if anything was to be made, we would soon have a supply here. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling at

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 85; extra 1,300 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 50a 6 65; prime 1,200 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6@6 25; fair 1,100 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $5 50a6; fair 1,000 lb. steers, $4 75a5 25; common $4 50a4 75. bulls $3 50a4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs for the week just closed have been fifteen thousand head, against seventeen thousand last week, an increase of five thousand head. At the time of closing our last weekly report the market was slow and inclined lower. There has not been much change in prices since then. Prime hogs have not been in full supply and trade was a little better for the best grades, while on common there has been no important change. Following are the selling prices:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 30a6 55; prime do $6 25a 6 40; prime Yorkers $5 40a5 75; common $5a5 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for the week ending today shows an increase over last week of fully five thousand head. Notwithstanding the increased run the market has ruled active and strong at full ¼c advance. The offerings are good, there being more better grades here than for some time. The attendance of buyers is large and each sale soon after arrival. At this writing there is very little stock in the yards unsold. Sheep sold this week for the highest price of the season. We think they have about touched the highest point, and that with an advent of (clipped) which will soon be, prices will decline.

Following are the prices, the different grades and kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 75a8 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $7 50a7 60; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $7 25a 7 50; prime 80 to 85 lbs, $6 75a7 25.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	19,940	$5 75	3	3 880	$4 00
9	13,950	5 87	5	5,270	4 00
2	2,270	6 37	18	18,370	5 25
2	2,270	6 37	11	11,210	5 00
17	19,020	5 75	15	20,620	6 20
17	21,80	6 20	42	57,060	6 35
2	2,750	6 37	1	880	4 75
19	18,600	6 25			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

16	21,670	$6 40	4	6,390	$6 00

HESS, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

1	1,260	$6 00	2	2 220	$5 75
1	1,190	4 37	2	2,440	6 00
3	2,505	6 75	1	1,200	6 00
1	per head	40 00	1	900	5 00
16	22,900	6 40	11	22,230	6 15
3	2,280	6 00	17	17,380	6 50
1	5,670	5 00	1	820	3 50
1	1,260	6 00			

RADLEY, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

17	17,910	$5 30	188	140,640	$6 37
2	2,400	5 60	17	19,350	5 25
1	6,650	6 00	20	17,540	4 50
18	22,220	6 06	20	17,530	4 35
14	17,110	6 00	20	20,000	5 00
17	21,010	6 00	18	21,240	5 80
37	38,460	5 63	17	18,120	5 65
24	22,400	5 75	17	17,350	5 40
14	16,540	5 75	15	18,920	6 75
14	20,020	6 00	17	19,120	6 65
18	17,480	5 25	34	39,990	6 20
15	per head	98 00	16	per head	49 00
17	17,290	6 50	18	20,910	6 75
19	20,620	4 75	18	20,020	6 40
6	7,170	5 00	18	16,810	6 00
17	17,900	6 00	16	21,330	6 40
16	21,120	6 06	17	18,120	5 63
16	20,750	6 75	1	bulls 1,220	3 00
20	20,460	5 70	6	do 5,560	4 75

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
174	30,080	$5 70	17	3,540	$6 40
31	4,840	5 80	16	3,250	5 25
53	10,830	5 70	307	62,020	5 40
10	2,220	6 50	116	16,580	5 80
34	5,640	6 00	22	2,970	6 00
52	6,660	5 50	12	2,230	6 10
17	1,290	5 65	40	8,040	6 25
21	1,940	6 00	23	4,470	6 00
71	8,880	5 50	33	6,440	5 75
119	24,860	6 10	186	44,180	6 60
63	12,830	6 00	191	37,370	6 50
10	1,850	5 65	59	9,910	5 75
128	21,840	5 75	105	20,810	5 75
23	4,600	5 40	23	4,410	5 50
75	18,240	6 50	33	8,130	6 00
266	49,350	5 85	81	5,990	6 00
16	2,870	5 75	40	2,730	6 00
6	660	6 00	123	21,520	5 75
18	4,430	5 25	31	5,450	5 40
5	1,020	6 75	47	10,510	6 40
47	10,180	5 45	8	2,100	6 45

RADLEY, HAVENS, & CO., SOLD.

31	6 850	$5 75	46	8,570	$6 65
81	18,860	6 65	109	22,970	5 40
100	17,970	6 75	118	23,460	5 40
22	4,880	6 65	93	21,630	6 40
120	11,090	5 40	52	6,350	6 05
17	1,970	6 00	20	2,46	6 00
35	4,700	5 60	64	11,630	5 80
85	17,610	6 75	118	25,720	6 40
64	11,970	5 65	45	11,460	6 60
82	2,480	5 75	64	13,370	6 87
31	5,570	6 60	53	13,410	6 90
39	8,130	6 60	66	16,920	5 75
86	21,360	6 50	102	27,130	6 50
20	4,350	5 70	64	10,950	5 75
62	14,980	6 60			

BY H. G. IMHOFF & CO., BOUGHT.

91	4,920	$6 50	17	3,540	$6 40
49	11,940	6 37	62	14,980	6 60
45	7,990	6 25	74	14,060	6 75
125	6,270	6 50	97	21,550	6 50
96	22,650	6 50	10	2,250	6 50
188	44,560	6 50	102	24,550	6 50
10	2,220	6 50	101	23,730	6 60
97	22,650	6 50	101	24,940	6 50

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
158	18,800	$7 10	167	16,210	$7 30
184	14,220	6 90	173	16,420	7 00
99	7,920	6 70	89	8,170	6 62
673	58,260	7 25	1,000	87,000	7 25

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

341	32,940	$7 12	162	15,150	$7 00
178	13,510	7 25	58	5,750	7 00
157	12,640	6 95	178	15,500	7 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

181	13,500	$6 62	181	12,810	$6 05
73	8,660	6 25	73	6,940	7 25
54	4,850	6 32	47	4,950	8 35
43	3,950	7 37	19	1,660	7 40

SADLEE, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

177	13,850	$6 00	293	21,550	$7 12
88	7,660	6 25	19	1,130	7 12
133	11,710	1 00	130	11,410	7 25
85	2,340	6 50	160	15,650	7 62
160	14,240	7 30	157	15,610	7 62
106	18,500	7 15	35	3,380	7 75
146	18,850	6 65	42	8,690	6 50
38	2,250	6 25	43	3,770	7 75
62	12,130	6 50	28	2,920	6 00
196	24,170	6 75	183	17,530	6 90
20	2,270	6 25	43	6,340	5 50
56	9,730	5 75	16	2,670	5 80
40	5,640	6 25	18	1,730	6 00
20	2,270	6 25	43	6,340	5 50
58	5,110	5 50	37	5,920	5 50
58	6,900	5 50	18	1,970	5 50
13	2,700	5 65			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

182	15,670	$6 60	90	11,710	$6 65
24	23,830	6 65	93	22,350	6 65
25	1,710	6 25	138	13,350	6 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

288	19,290	$6 60	53	14,260	$6 60
25	4,360	6 50	71	9,930	6 50
5	940	6 25	51	10,440	5 50
5	810	5 45	54	9,640	5 50
25	1,090	6 15	51	10,930	6 15
101	23,180	6 50	117	17,490	6 50
64	13,900	6 50	61	13,290	6 50
45	9,250	5 50	40	4,050	5 75
38	8,360	5 62	27	5,470	6 15
119	24,260	6 10	186	44,180	6 60
63	12,830	6 00	191	37,370	6 50
10	1,850	5 65	59	9,910	5 75
128	21,840	5 75	105	20,810	5 75
23	4,600	5 40	23	4,410	5 50
75	18,240	6 50	33	8,130	6 00
266	49,350	5 85	81	5,990	6 00
16	2,870	5 75	40	2,730	6 00
6	660	6 00	123	21,520	5 75
18	4,430	5 25	31	5,450	5 40
5	1,020	6 75	47	10,510	6 40
47	10,180	5 45	8	2,100	6 45

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 3 3-10c, card rates, 2 ⅝ cent. off net.

Flat Rail, (1¾ by ¾,) punched and countersunk 5 ⅝ ₰ lb net

Iron wedges 5 ⅝ ₰ lb net

Norway Nail rods 9¾@9¾ ₰ lb net

Crow bars (lb ordering, please state whether "Wedge" or "Pince" point 6 ⅝ ₰ lb net

Beetle Heads 6 ⅝ ₰ lb net

Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 30c ₰ foot of fence. Less 5 ⅝ cent. off, (discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list).....70 and 5 ⅝ cent. off net.

Plow bolts 30 "

Sleeve bolts at the list price 5 "

Machine and square head bolts 30 "

Coach and lag screws 30 "

Bolt ends 25 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 6½c ₰ lb off, net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from ⅞ 16 to 2 in.), 5c ₰ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝ in.), 7½c ₰ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, large sizes, (from ⅞ 16 to 1¼ in.), 5½c ₰ lb off, net.

Nuts and washers, in 25 lb boxes, one cent ₰ lb extra.

Nuts and washers, in 5 lb boxes, 1¼ cts ₰ lb extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, ½c ₰ lb extra.

Skein bolts, in casks, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent ₰ lb extra when less than 1 keg of each size ordered, ¾ in diam., 7c ₰ lb net; ⅞ 16 diam., 6½c ₰ lb; ⅞ in. diam. 9c ₰ lb.

Screw Plate, Screw Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9½c ₰ lb net; ⅞ in. diam. 10½c ₰ lb net; ¾ in. diam. 12½c ₰ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 6c ₰ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 7½c ₰ lb net.

Strap and T hinges 40 per cent. off, net delivery as customary.

Screw hitching rings $5 50 ₰ 100 net.

Duck neat tuyere irons $15 00 ₰ doz net.

Cast iron washers 4½c ₰ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long 4½c ₰ lb net.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long 4¾c ₰ lb net.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1¾ to 4 feet long 5¼c ₰ lb net.

⅞ to 1¼ in. diam. over 4 feet long 5¾c ₰ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1¾ to 4 feet long 6¼c ₰ lb net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 5 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 40 per set of 5 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 35c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inches wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¾ in wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guard, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 set, 25 ⅝ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¾ inch to clinch, ₰ 1,000 net $12 50

Wagon box staples, made from heavy box iron, to rivet on, ₰ 1,000 net 8 50

Neck yoke eyes 8½c each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings 8 c each.

King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1¼ and 1¾ inch diameter. ₰ lb 4½c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₰ lb 9 c

Wagon rivets, 5-16 inch diam., all lengths, ₰ lb 10c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lb packages, ₰ lb extra 1c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 lb wood boxes, ₰ lb extra ½c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¾ inch, all lengths, ₰ lb net 17c

Wagon and hinge nails, 9-16 inch, all lengths, ₰ lb net 19c

Double tree plates

Coupling plates

Tongue plates ₰ lb 12c net

Axle clips, ₰ lb net 5c

Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¾ inch wide same price ₰ lb as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 11½c ₰ lb net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¾ in. 12½c ₰ lb net.

Notice the large reduction in prices of our manufactures.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

We charge cost price for packages for hardware. No charge made for crates of iron.

Please notice quotations on our new size box strap bolts.

Our bridge and roof bolts are made from iron relled expressly for the purpose, all in whole lengths, no welds.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11	c	Idaho 10½c
Eagle	11	c	Duquesne 9½c
Conewago	9	c	Magnolia 9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	10	c	Richmond 9¼ c
Allens	9½	c	Pacifics 9¼ c
Americans	9¼	c	Mourning 8½@ 9½c
Conestogo	10	c	Garner 8½ c
Sprague Pinks	10½	c	Light Prints 8 @10 c
Wamsatta	7	c	Omookeag 7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	12½	c	American 9½c
Amoskeag	11½	c	Allegheny 10 c
Glasgow	11	c	

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 15	c	Manchester 7½c
Pacific	12 to 15	c	Atlantic 7½c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	38	c	Conestoga Medal 27 c
Farmers	27	c	Allegheny 22 c
Keanoke	28	c	Spring Grove 10½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Cance	6	c	4-4 Pride of Loom 15 c
7-8 Conestoga	8½	c	4-4 Suffolk 12½c
4-4 Hamilton	10	c	6-4 Pepperell 22½c
4-4 Pepperell	12½	c	7-8 Pepperell 20 c
4-4 Hope	12½	c	10-4 Pepperell 40 c
4-4 Lonsd

CITY MATTERS.

The Price of Iron.

The Western Iron Association met yesterday to consider the interests of the trade, and resolved to reduce the card price of iron to three cent rates. Iron has been selling at the price based upon this card for some time so that there is really no reduction in the price.

Suit About a Party Wall.

A preliminary injunction was granted by the District Court, yesterday, on application of William Wilson and wife, to restrain James Caldwell from removing a brick wall separating his house (No. 117 Federal street) from that of the plaintiffs. A hearing will be had on Saturday.

City Property.

The Committee on City Property met last evening, in the City Clerk's office, Mr. McCune in the chair.

The contract for altering the building in the Thirtieth ward was awarded to W. F. Casey, at $8,641 the work to be completed June 1st. Bill of N. Haller for $96, rent of Thirty-sixth ward station house, was ordered to be paid. Plans for proposed station house in the Thirty-sixth ward were submitted by Mr. Evans, architect, and approved. The Engineer was directed to survey the Thirty-sixth ward lot and furnish the architect with lines, grades, &c.

Opening of the P. T. H.

Our readers cannot fail to notice the advertisement elsewhere, of the opening of the Pekin Tea House, Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, west side, Pittsburgh. Mr. Jesse Ingram, the proprietor, has recently removed from No. 63 to the Diamond square, and with more room and better facilities, he cannot but add to his already large custom. Mr. Ingram has achieved quite a reputation for business tact and enterprise, and is now one of the most successful of our merchant friends. He buys for cash, sells for cash and always at the lowest margin. If you want to buy groceries cheap, get the best goods, and save money, go to this store.

Funeral of Fireman McMullen.

The funeral of Mr. George McMullen, Steam Fire Engine Company No. 13, South Side, who was killed on Tuesday while on duty, took place yesterday, from his late residence in the Twenty-sixth ward. The Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer White and members of all the fire companies of the city attended, as well as many of our most prominent citizens. Some twenty-five members of Knap's battery, of which deceased was a member, attended in full uniform, under command of Captain Gill, and presented a very fine appearance. The firemen were also in uniform, with white gloves, and in all they and the members of the battery, in preceding the funeral cortege, did good marching and attracted very general attention. The remains were deposited in the Allegheny Cemetery.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man Drowns Himself in the Allegheny.

We are again required to record a suicide by drowning in the Allegheny river, and this is almost as mysterious a case as that we reported a few days ago. About five o'clock last evening a man, whose name is yet unknown, went down the steps leading from Federal street to the river bank below the Robinson Mansion, and proceeded to the dump boat moored a short distance below the bridge. He threw down his hat and then plunged into the water and swam out from the dump boat, those who witnessed the act, was Mr. George Mullin, in the employ of Ewer & Sons, lumber merchants. This gentleman, to his credit be it said, ran to the boat and jumped into the water in search of the unfortunate man, but without success. The man was not to be discovered. Grappling irons were subsequently used, but the body could not be recovered. Up till late last night nothing had been learned as to who the suicide could be. It is said that the movements of the man showed him to have been drunk.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Reports from the Eighth and Thirteenth Wards—Appeals, Etc.

The Board of Revision held another session yesterday, President Kennedy in the chair.

THIRTIETH WARD.

The committee from the Thirtieth ward submitted a report including the valuation of property heretofore exempt from taxation:

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, 9,240 feet of track, at 48 cents per foot, $5,000.

Birmingham Passenger Railway, 19,540 feet of track at 35 cents, $4,889.

Knox Public School House and lot, $80,000.

South Pittsburgh Baptist church and lot, $12,000.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, 6.33 feet of track, at 48 cents per foot; thirty-seven frame depot on Carson street, $14,000; machinery, $3,500.

Toll house, south end of the Monongahela bridge, $400.

Toll 60 feet on Carson street. This is a lot claimed by both the bridge company and the city. It is 600 feet deep, and is valued at $30,000.

FOURTH WARD.

The committee on the Eighth ward submitted a report, including the following list of property heretofore exempted:

Central Passenger Railway, 3,058 feet of track, at 35 cents per foot, $1,770.

Bethel church, $5,000.

Methodist church, $10,000.

South Presbyterian church, $5,000.

German Catholic church, $50,000.

Orphan Asylum, $100,000.

Central High School, $225,000.

Water Works, $200,000.

Appeals were then in order from the Fifteenth ward, but only a few were presented and and acted upon.

On motion of Mr. Strain, committees were allowed to correct errors in assessments, so as to conform to schedule, before the final hearing in the twenty wards.

The Board adjourned until this morning, when appeals from the Eighteenth and Twentieth wards will be heard.

ADVERTISING.

How Country Papers are "Gouged"—A Remedy Suggested.

The following circular, received at this office yesterday, explains itself. The evil complained of is one which has indirectly affected the business of Pittsburgh journals very materially; and it is high time that publishers should unite upon some plan for mutual protection. The one proposed seems to be for the benefit of country printers seems to be practicable. It would do no harm for them to try it, at all events: They will have no difficulty in finding a suitable person to act as their agent here. Let them meet together at as early a date as possible:

REPORTER OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, PA., March 14, 1874.

To the Newspaper Publishers in Localities Trading with Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—For some time we have contemplated conferring with you in some manner upon the subject of advertising. The agents there are taking advertisements at ruinous rates, and, what is astonishing, they succeed in getting them published. For instance, an agent with whom we have been doing business for some years has probably secured the best he can under the circumstances, sent us, last week, the following advertisements: Lemon & Weise, 24 lines, 3 months; Simons, Lonon & Weise, 11 lines, local, 1 week; Willard A. Brown, 12 lines, 1 month; Pittsburgh Female College, 19 lines, local, 1 week; Duff's College, 10 lines, 1 inch, 1 month. For these we are offered the magnificent sum of $4.40, less 20 per cent., $3.30.

We print fifty-nine quires, and a neat calculation will show that after deducting cost of paper actually occupied by these advertisements, forty-five cents per thousand for composition, a trifle for proof reading, &c., there is absolutely nothing left for wear and tear of machinery, rent, &c.; yet we see these advertisements in a number of papers.

We don't need to multiply cases to prove. We take it that all will agree that business on such a basis will not yield bread and butter, and the question arises Low shall we remedy the evil?

This plan strikes us as being feasible: If twenty or thirty papers or more, within shopping distance of Pittsburgh, would each agree to pay $50 or $100 per annum, or whatever sum might be agreed upon, a gentleman might be secured, qualified for the position, who would work only for the papers entering the combination. He would be their agent in truth. Each paper could fix its own rates. His business would be to solicit advertisements and collect the bills thereof. We could fix living rates, and the business men of Pittsburgh would see the propriety and necessity of reaching their customers through the local press, and would be willing to pay a living rate for the work. Let the agent give security for faithful performance of his duties.

Pittsburgh advertising is now worth nothing to publishers. Can't we make it remunerative? We should like to hear the views of our contemporaries on the subject, and if a meeting was deemed proper, would suggest holding one at Pittsburgh at an early day. Respectfully,

MOORE & CHRISTMAN,
Washington.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph D. McKinney, Allegheny county bankrupt. Register Shafer's report on petition of Thomas Weiler, for balance of proceeds of sale of certain property presented, approved and assignee directed to pay the same.

D. H. Button, Venango county, bankrupt. Order made for general meeting of creditors; also directing other than forwarding Register Rogers the assignee's report.

Wm. D. Kirker, Butler county, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain personal property.

William Rhodes, Lawrence county, bankrupt. Order made for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of John Dickson vs. Allegheny City, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Adler, Rosenberg & Co. vs. Joseph Hart, an action to recover for goods sold, was taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick, and a verdict for plaintiff rendered for $163 65.

John Forsythe vs. Patrick McShane, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $156 67.

Thomas Henderson vs. Michael O'Leary, action for damages sustained from an assault and battery. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McGee vs. McLaughlin et al.
Huckestein vs. Reisick & Bro.
Weir vs. Bailey et al.
Kredel vs. O'Neil & Rook.
Wells, Jr., vs. Kimber, Jr.
Cready vs. Snyder et al.
Hiester vs. Bach.
Haigh et al. vs. McDonald.
Hall vs. The Hall Safe Company.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr., previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,841.

The case of Mary Vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and Mary A. Hiller vs. the same, which were taken up yesterday, are being together before Judge Stowe. The actions are brought to recover damages for property seized by the railway company.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

The Cumberland Valley Mut. Pro. Co. vs. Dixon.
Same vs. McMillen.
Same vs. McElwee.
Williams vs. P. Ft. W. C. R. R.
Mainger vs. same.
Bender vs. Cooper et al.
Hagerman vs. Hahn.
Holmes vs. Fergagagh.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Robinson, bill poster, tried for malicious mischief on cards of James Thackery, in opposition to another bill poster, was found guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of John Robinson, another party, indicted on oath of Kate Kelly for aggravated assault and battery, the defendant plead guilty of assault and battery.

Michael Halloran, alias Michael Harney, was found guilty of larceny on oath of Hannah Flynn.

James Anderson and Michael McCullough, indicted on oath of James Wanock for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, were found guilty.

James Honey and John Henderson, indicted on oath of William Herring for burglary, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and for receiving stolen goods, were found guilty of larceny.

Commonwealth vs. John Swalm, John Parcell, Edward Young and Absalom Davies, indicted on oath of Francis Salley for aggravated assault and battery. Defendants found guilty, but ordered to pay the costs.

Michael Bracford was found guilty, on oath of F. McCartan, with the larceny of a pair of pants and an overcoat.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Herman W. Casper and Louis Miller, indicted, on oath of Vincent Pfeil, for burglary, &c., on

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Michael Toft,	Elizabeth McGimpsey,
Frank McGarr,	W. E. Pines,
James Donovan,	Peter Gasman,
Smith and Jas. Elkins,	David Davis,
Peter Weir,	B. Hilderband,
Michael Carle,	Charles Kirsch,
Abe Thompson et al.,	Henry Bain,

CITY SEWERAGE.

A General District Plan to be Recommended.

Draft of an Act of Assembly--The Provisions of the Bill in Full.

The want of a general sewerage plan in Pittsburgh has long been felt, and we are glad to report that steps are about being made to supply the deficiency. Yesterday a committee of Councils consisting of Messrs. Chislett, Fulton, Morrison and West met, with the City Attorney and Engineer, and after consultation agreed to report to Councils the following draft of an act of Assembly, with a recommendation that it be approved. As the subject of sewerage is one of great moment for citizens, all of whom should be anxious for a general plan, we give the proposed bill entire:

An act authorizing the Councils of any city in this Commonwealth to create a general sewerage system and to construct sewers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the committee of Councils, Select and Common, in connection with the City Engineer of any city in this Commonwealth, shall lay out and they are hereby authorized to make and adopt a general plan dividing the whole city into sewer districts to be submit ed to Councils for approval, and each district to have one or more main sewer with necessary branches, connections and lines of said districts to be approved by Councils.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said committees to designate the district, or districts, in which sewers may be necessary, and prepare and file specifications for the construction of sewers, showing location, inclination and size of the same, and depth below street grade, and the kind of material to be used; plans are prepared notice thereof shall be given to all parties in interest, and to property owners in such sewer district, and when approved shall be and constitute the sewer plan of sewerage for the designated district or districts, or parts thereof; subject, however, to alteration in case of change in grade of streets, or other public structures; and Councils, when they deem the same necessary, may cause to be constructed any sewer or sewers specified in said approved plans, and require the Commissaon to contract with suitable parties for the construction of the same.

SEC. 3 That for defraying the cost and expenses of construction of main sewers there shall be levied and collected a special tax, by an equal assessment on the feet front of all property bounding and abutting on the sewer: Provided, A proper and equitable allowance shall be made for corner lots. Property on the same corner ground shall be exempt from this special assessment, and for defraying the remainder of the cost of any such sewer, after the amount of the special assessment on the front is deducted, said Councils shall have power to issue municipal bonds as the same may be necessary; such bonds shall bearing over seven per centum interest, at such length of date not exceeding ten years, and of such denomination as they may deem expedient, and the faith and property and credit of the city for their payment. Such bonds to be consecutively numbered and designated "Sewerage Bonds." Provided. That all sales of sewerage bonds which may be issued shall be made at par, and not below par, by and with the advice of the Finance Committee of the Councils. Such bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer, and countersigned by the Controller, and the proceeds of bonds shall be deposited with the City Treasurer. Provided, also, That all funds derived from the sales of sewerage bonds or otherwise shall be exclusively used and appropriated to objects and purposes of sewerage for said city; nor shall the same or any part thereof be used for any other purpose.

SEC. 4. Said Councils shall, as soon as practicable after the completion of any such sewer, finally locate, lay out and jumped into the water in search of the unfortunate man, but without success. The man was not to be discovered. Grappling irons were subsequently used, but the body could not be recovered. Up till late last night nothing had been learned as to who the suicide could be. It is said that the movements of the man showed him to have been drunk. assess, levy and collect a tax, known as "Sewerage Tax," upon the valuation of all lots or parcels of ground bounding and abutting on said city, to an amount that may be deemed necessary, which tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner and at the same time as the other taxes of the city. Provided, That the fund realized from this tax shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this Act.

SEC. 5. The cost of construction of lateral sewers shall be assessed upon the property bounding or abutting upon the same equally, on the foot front with allowances for corner lots. Provided, That in case a lateral sewer shall be laid through any public ground, or on streets passing through or abutting on any public ground, the assessment for frontage thereon shall be paid from the sewerage fund.

SEC. 6. The special frontage tax on main and lateral sewers, as provided in this Act, shall be paid to the City Treasurer, and shall be prior liens upon the property upon which assessment shall be made; and if the same be not paid within thirty days after public or personal notice, the amount of said assessment, with five per centum added, shall be collected by the City Solicitor in the same manner as is provided in sections 13th, 14th and 15th [illegible] of an act entitled "An act for the Conversion of Common Grounds of City of Allegheny into Public Parks," approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; the statements so filed to be evidence on trial. The amount collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said city, for which collection the Solicitor shall receive the five per centum added to the amounts collected by him.

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SEC. 8. That for the purpose of equalizing the tax for sewerage, the Councils of said city are authorized and required to refund to owners of all property, except for frontage tax, which property may have been assessed for sewerage act of said city, heretofore or at present in force, paid assessments, on which may hereafter pay assessments made prior to the passage of this act. And the Councils of said city are fully authorized and empowered to collect, by such mode and manner as to time (not exceeding ten years) and manner as they may deem advisable, to carry into effect the refunding authorized in this section.

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Three Meetings Yesterday

Mass Meeting at the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny—Meetings of the South Side and Allegheny Branches.

A temper ance mass meeting was held in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Jacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny, last evening. The auditorium and gallery were both literally jammed, and yet large numbers of persons were compelled to go away, as even standing room could not be had.

The exercises were opened with prayer and reading the Scriptures, after which two communications were read—one from the South side, giving a detailed account of the active movement in that section, and the other from the delegation who visited the Young Men's Home on Wednesday evening, showing the result of their tour.

Rev. Mr. Franklyn, of Chicago, was called by the President and took the stand. He believed that the women had no fanatical motives in this crusade. The first evidences of its being a moral movement came from outside the church, from the politicians. On the occasion of a visit by an embassy from Birman to England, when the embassador and his suite were being entertained by the Mayor and Council of Liverpool, they refused to drink wine.

When the speaker first heard of the woman's movement, he was heartily ashamed that the men had not originated it. But he felt the sad reality, and the consequences of the vice of intemperance, and he hoped the men would aid it by their prayers and by their help when it was needed.

Mr. VanHorn then led in prayer, after which Rev. Moore addressed the meeting on the license question. He claimed that the law gave the liquor dealers no such privilege as they asserted—to have the ladies arrested for praying on the South Side—because the saloon keepers had forfeited their rights under the law by selling to drunkards, minors, and on Sunday. He also claimed that the tavern men trembled at the approach of women, being conscious of their guilt.

FIFTY CENTS FOR A DRINK.

Mrs. Vanhorn told a little story that had been related to her by a drug clerk, who, when on duty last Sunday, was accosted by a young man not over sixteen, who offered fifty cents for a drink of whisky. On being refused it, he offered five dimes for a smile out of the bottle. [Laughter and applause.] She hoped, in conclusion, that the women would go forward without faltering. She was willing to go anywhere.

Mr. McGaw then delivered a short address encouraging the women.

Mr. W. W. Morris, a merchant of Allegheny, next addressed the meeting. He was so infused with the spirit of this movement that he would go anywhere, even to laying down his life for the cause.

Mr. McGaw then read the resolution calling upon the Allegheny delegation to be present in number as provided in sections 13th, 14th and 15th [illegible] of an act entitled "An act for the Conversion of Common Grounds of City of Allegheny into Public Parks," approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; the statements so filed to be evidence on trial. The amount collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said city, for which collection the Solicitor shall receive the five per centum added to the amounts collected by him.

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—The Penitentiary Removal Indorsed—New Engine House Proposed—Street and Sewer Improvements.

The Councils of Allegheny City met last evening in special session, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

The Chair stated that this special meeting was called to enable the Special branch to complete unfinished business.

On motion the rules were suspended, whereupon Mr. Smith presented a petition for the opening of Klibuck street. Referred.

Remonstrances against the same were also referred.

The petition of R. H. McMunn for abatement of assessment on Gallagher street, was referred.

Also the petition of Mr. Gillian for damages on account of land slide on Edgewood avenue.

THE PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

Mr. Riddle offered the following:

WHEREAS, The City of Allegheny memorialized the Legislature to remove the penitentiary outside of the city limits, and whereas, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, in compliance with said memorial, have reported in favor of the removal of the penitentiary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Councils of the City of Allegheny do hereby endorse the report of the said commissioners, and respectfully, but most earnestly, urge the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of a new site outside the city limits, and also to authorize the preparation of plans for new buildings for the use and accommodation of a new Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the clerk instructed to certify it to the Legislature.

A petition for the repair of River avenue was appropriately referred.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED.

Mr. Oyer presented a petition for the extension and widening of Rhine street. Referred.

Also, petition of citizens in the Eighth ward asking exemption from assessment for sewer along the railroad. Referred.

A petition for the change of location of Parrys ville avenue, Tenth ward, was referred.

Mr. McNeil presented a petition for a lateral sewer on Carson street, Second ward. Referred.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Knox, authorizing the laying of a water pipe on Knox alley, was referred.

Similar action was taken on a petition presented by Mr. Hartman to lay the location of Warner street, in the Eleventh ward.

SEWERS, ETC.

Mr. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, reported the following ordinances, upon which action was taken as noted:

Granting permission to Hedge, Smith & Co. to erect a temporary railway from Monument Hill to the Island, for the purpose of removing earth to fill up Grant avenue.

A motion to increase the bonds of the parties from $50,000 to $100,000 was voted down, and the ordinance was passed finally.

Repealing an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer in Main alley. Passed finally.

For lateral sewer on Allegheny avenue, from Rebecca street to Allegheny river. Passed finally.

Also, for a lateral sewer on Sandusky street, from Wheeling alley. Passed finally.

For the grading, paving and curbing of Strawberry lane, Ninth ward. Passed finally.

For grading and paving of Manhattan street, from Washington avenue to Nixon street. Passed finally.

For the grading of Snyder street from Short street to the Allentown on line of Hoag's property. Passed finally.

Mr. Smith, from the Water Committee, reported that the Water Committee had purchased 1,000 feet of pipe on Spring Garden avenue and Preble avenue. Accepted.

A resolution relative to reduction of erroneous assessments for improvement of Preble avenue was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the committee of conference relative to Wilson avenue was laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Ober, from the Survey Committee, reported that a survey of the proposed opening of Howard street had been ordered. Also, the following ordinances. For the opening of Wood's avenue. Passed finally.

Providing for changes in the line of Perrysville avenue. Referred back to the committee, together with petitions for other changes.

Select Council concurred in the action of C. C. in all matters not noted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the proceeding meeting, the chair Henry M. Lang, Esq., stated that the last time he had been called to take up unfinished business of the week, there was a large amount upon the desk.

On motion the papers were acted upon in the S. C., was then taken up, non-concurrences are noted as follows:

A Committee Conference was appointed on the resolution providing for the purchase of carpet for Clerk's room, and the action of Select Council was taken.

On motion of Mr. Hastings the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up some new business.

Mr. Roberts presented a remonstrance against a sewer on Western avenue. Referred.

Mr. Walters presented a resolution authorizing the necessary legislation in favor of the removal of the penitentiary; therefore,

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Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1874.

O THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES
OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY:

entlemen—

Herewith I submit Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of this County r 1873, as directed by Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861. The exbit contained herein I believe to be a favorable one. Referring to the mparison of expenditures of 1873 with those of 1872, you will notice a crease in the same of $19,263.02. The reduction in the County indebtedss for the year is $68,997.86. The large surplus of $174,438.65 to the edit of the Allegheny County Work House, taken in connection with e very favorable report of the Board of Managers of that Institution, reto appended, will render unnecessary the levy in the year 1874, of the nual tax of one mill on the present valuation, for maintenance, thereby ducing the aggregate taxation for the incoming year to that extent. The ble of comparison between the expenditures from each appropriation for e present with the preceding year, has been omitted at this time, for the ason that at the commencement of the present year it became necessary re-arrange the appropriations, some of which had become obsolete, and me capable of being readily combined with others. They are now in a ore condensed form, and will be more easily understood. The following ble will show the differences referred to in those appropriations which ere allowed to remain unchanged:

APPROPRIATION.	Expenditures in 1872.	Expenditures in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
2, Interest	161,474 67	130,040 15		31,434 52
5, Assessment of Taxes	11,830 54	12,570 66	740 12	
6, Election Expenses	10,610 39	9,267 16		1,343 23
7, Constables	5,201 92	6,399 77	1,197 85	
8, Coroner's Office	6,548 56	5,745 15		803 41
13, Court of Quarter Sessions	49,480 42	41,820 56		7,659 86
14, Court of Common Pleas	22,777 24	27,866 37	5,089 13	
15, District Court	23,083 64	19,413 88		3,669 76
16, Supreme Court	1,059 00	1,229 00	170 00	
18, State Auditor	204 00	195 00		9 00
19, Commonwealth of Penn'a	40,545 58	49,529 60	8,984 02	
20, Bridges	12,540 04	20,250 00	7,709 96	
21, Roads	1,743 50	1,947 00	203 50	
22, House of Refuge	12,579 85	16,504 11	3,924 26	
23, Western Penitentiary	11,046 04	12,597 60	1,551 56	
31, Recorder's Index Commission	8,000 00	5,401 00		2,599 00
32, Contingent Fund	1,303 33	1,365 08	61 75	

Appended will be found an interesting table, showing the Receipts and xpenditures of the County, the fluctuations of the County Debt, &c., from ie establishment of this office up to this date, which may be found useful r reference.

In accordance with the above recited Act of Assembly, you will please esignate two newspapers in this county, in which this statement shall be ublished.

HENRY WARNER, *Controller.*

Fiscal Affairs of Allegheny County for 1873.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT YEAR.

ash in Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1873		$155,849 31
he following receipts were credited to the several appropriations under which they appear. For those appropriations which are not named no revenue was received.		
Appropriation No. 2. *Interest.*		
entral Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec, 4, 1873	$ 5,418 77	
ittsburgh Savings Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec. 4, 1873	837 27	
ation Trust Company, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec. 4, 1873	4,775 31	
. D. Scully, interest refunded on compromised railroad bonds	22 50	
		11,053 85
Appropriation No. 3.		
lugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, fees of office for Dec., 1872,	4,512 18	
ohn H. Hare, Sheriff, fees of office from Jan. 1, to Dec. 1, '73,	15,360 96	
Vm. H. McCleary, Cl'k of C'ts, " "	6,225 34	
hos. M. Bayne, District Att'y, " "	5,178 96	
. G. West, Coroner, " "	2,432 75	
lex. Hilands, Cl'k of Orphans' Ct. " "	3,307 89	
. J. Richardson, Recorder, " " including $6,337.50, coll. for State tax	34,162 40	
oseph Ross, Prothonotary, fees of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873, including $4,439.85, coll. for State tax	26,100 01	
oseph H. Gray, Register of Wills, fees of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873, including $289.00, coll. for State tax	4,552 68	
		101,833 17
Appropriation No. 9. *Printing and Stationery.*		
mount collected by John H. Hare, Sheriff, for advertising Sheriff's sales	3,820 20	
mount collected by Joseph H. Gray, for advertising Register's notices	1,052 50	
mount collected by Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, for advertising	43 00	
mount collected by Alex. Hilands, for advertising Orphans' Court sales	45 00	
mount received by sale of old paper	1 50	
		4,962 20
Appropriation No. 10. *Court House.*		
mount received by sale of old stove	3 00	
" " " " carpet	5 00	
		8 00
Appropriation No. 11. *County Jail.*		
Amount received from County Commissioners of Armstrong County, for maintenance of their prisoners during the building of their county jail		2,272 00
Appropriation No. 13. *Court of Quarter Sessions.*		
Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict and jury fees	968 00	
" " " " fines collected	3,958 72	
Thos. M. Bayne, Dist. Attorney, for forfeited recognizances,	3,150 00	
Joseph, Brown, Cl'k of C'ts " "	541 00	
Wm. H. McCleary, " " "	150 00	
Sundry persons, costs refunded	217 81	
		8,985 53
Appropriation No. 14. *Court of Common Pleas.*		
Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict fees	632 00	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, " "	814 00	
		1,446 00
Appropriation No. 15. *District Court.*		
Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict fees	308 00	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, " "	114 00	
		422 00
Appropriation No. 17. *Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.*		
Amount received from—		
J. A. Klein, Justice Peace, fines	15 00	
I. S. Hollingshead, " " "	50 00	
A. H. Berry, Justice Peace, fines	25 00	
S. J. Douglas, " " "	50 00	
		140 00
Appropriation No. 21. *Roads.*		
Sundry viewers' fees, paid by error, refunded		12 00
Appropriation No. 24. *Western Pennsylvania Hospital.*		
Amount received from—		
Directors of the Poor, City of Allegheny	363 70	
Guardians " " " " Pittsburgh	1,487 55	
Directors " " Allegheny County Home	3,962 20	
Hugh Warren, for maintenance of wife	39 35	
		5,852 80
Appropriation No. 30. *Gas Inspection.*		
Amount received from—		
Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company	217 33	
East End " "	375 19	
South Side " "	389 23	
Allegheny " "	1,194 96	
Pittsburgh " "	2,494 86	
		4,671 57
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.		
Amount received from—		
J. H. Nobbs, County Gauger	186 77	
J. L. Forsaith, " "	274 37	
		461 14
Taxes 1871 and former years.		
County	170 22	
State	1 44	
Work House	22 75	
		194 41
Taxes 1872.		
County	43,340 87	
State	637 49	
Work House	8,725 72	
		52,704 08
Taxes 1873.		
The County Treasurer has received from taxes assessed for 1873, up to Jan. 1, 1874, as follows:		
County Tax, 10 mills assessment on County valuation	340,482 95	
State Tax, 3 mills special " " "	5,571 87	
Work House Tax, 2 mills " " "	68,093 15	
		414,147 97
Total Receipts of the County from all sources for 1873		$765,016 03

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation No. 1. *Matured Debt.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Volunteer Bounty Bonds redeemed in 1873	$ 150 00	
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds redeemed in 1873	25,000 00	
		$25,150 00
Appropriation No. 2. *Interest and Expenses of County Debts.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Freight and telegrams	20 36	
Rent of Box in Safe Deposit Company, for safe keeping of bonds	75 00	
Ross' claim for gold premium compromised for	1,832 00	
Int. on Volunteer Bounty Bonds redeemed, 6 per ct.	33 00	
" " " Rail Road " 6 "	11,725 09	
" " " Work-House " 7 "	12,670 00	
" " " Compromise " 5 "	103,684 70	
		130,040 15
Appropriation No. 3. *Fees and Salaries.*		
Hon. Moses Hampton, salary from the County as Prest. Judge of the District Court, from Oct. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873	1,166 66	
Hon. Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, saly. from County as Judge of Dist. Court from Oct. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873	1,000 00	
Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, salary from County as Prest. Judge of Court of Common Pleas from Oct 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873	1,000 00	
Hon. F. H. Collier, salary from County as Judge of Court of Com. Pleas from Oct. 1, '72, to Oct. 1, '73,	1,000 00	
Hon. E. H. Stowe, salary from County as Judge of Court of Com. Pleas from Oct. 1, '72, to Oct. 1, '73,	1,000 00	
One Short-hand Reporter for District Court	1,680 00	
Two " " " " Court of Com. Pleas	2,580 00	
Interpreter to Courts	375 00	
Tipstaves, Dis. Court from Jan. 1, '73, to Dec. 1, '73,	2,353 34	
" Court of Com. Pleas, " " "	3,809 22	
" Quarter Sessions, " " "	3,702 37	
John A. Scott, salary as County Commissioner from Dec. 1, '72 to Oct. 16, '73,	1,611 06	
Jacob Stuckrath, " " Dec. 1, '73,	1,999 92	
Jas. McGunnigle, " Jan. 1, '73, to Aug. 1, '73,	1,268 65	
James G. Murray, " Sept. 15, '73, to Dec. 31, '73,	583 32	
Augustus Beckert, " Oct. 16, '73, to Dec. 31, '73,	392 52	
Clerk's hire to County Commissioners	1,453 00	
Henry Warner, salary as County Controller, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	3,000 00	
Clerk hire to County Controller	2,641 66	
Samuel Kilgore, salary as County Treasurer, from March 4, '72, to March 4, '73,	4,500 00	
Clerk hire to Co. Treas. " " Dec. 31, "	7,029 97	
Robert Clugston, salary as County Engineer, from March 24 to June 13, "	611 10	
G. W. Bowman, salary as Assistant County Engineer, from March 24 to June 13, 1873,	269 13	
G. W. Bowman, salary as County Engineer, from June 24 to Dec. 1, 1873,	1,107 75	
James D. Hilands, salary as Asst. Co. Engineer, from June 24 to Dec. 1, 1873,	520 00	
Stephen H. Geyer, salary as County Solicitor, from Dec. 6, 1872, to June 6, 1873,	400 00	
Wm. H. Glenn, salary as Janitor and Engineer, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	3,500 00	
Robert Neillie, salary as Watchman at Court House from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1873,	686 00	
A. Milby, salary as Watchman at Court House, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	120 00	
John Semple, salary as Watchman at County Jail, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	720 00	
W. A. Scandrett, salary as Warden of County Jail, from Dec. 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873,	500 00	
A. W. Smith, salary as Deputy Warden of Co. Jail, from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1873,	300 00	
A. W. Smith, salary as Warden of County Jail, from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	1,125 00	
W. H. Gang, salary as Deputy Warden of Co. Jail, from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	900 00	
W. H. McKelvey, M. D., Physician to County Jail, from Nov. 1, 1872 to Nov. 1, 1873,	600 00	
Hon. Jas. Blackmore, salary as Mayor of Pittsburgh, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1873,	1,000 00	
Hon. A. P. Callow, salary as Mayor of Allegheny, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Dec 31, 1873,	708 33	
Joseph A. Butler, salary as Fire Marshal, for 1872,	10 00	
John Young, Jr., per diem pay and mileage as Jury Commissioner	210 28	
A. B. Hayden, per diem pay as Jury Commissioner,	230 00	
John McClelland, per diem pay and mileage as Jury Commissioner	74 06	
Chas. B. Strain, per diem pay as Jury Commissioner,	65 00	
Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, balance of fees of office for December, 1872	3,466 43	
Deputies and clerks of Hugh S. Fleming, for December, 1872	1,045 75	
John H. Hare, Sheriff, salary from January 1 to December 1, 1873	5,500 00	
Deputies, clerks and travelling expenses in Sheriff's office, from January 1 to December 1, 1873	12,246 90	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	6,000 00	
Clerks in Prothonotary's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	8,566 25	
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	3,999 98	
Clerks in Recorder's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	12,285 90	
Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	3,000 00	
Clerks in Clerk of Courts' office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,828 33	
Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	4,000 30	
Peter Dressler, salary as Special Detective to District Attorney, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	1,000 00	
J. B. Flack, Assistant District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873	1,500 00	
Clerk to Assistant District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	499 97	
Joseph H. Gray, Register, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,500 00	
Clerks in Register's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	1,564 33	
Alex. Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	2,347 39	
Clerk in Clerk of Orphans' Court office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	960 00	
J. G. West, Coroner, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,000 00	
R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, in full of State tax, collected by Recorder Hunter,	1,172 00	
For amount collected by Register Gray, to Nov. 1, 1872	272 50	
		134,559 37
Appropriation No. 4. *Commissioners' Office.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Thos. D. Patterson, for copying Assessor's duplicates, per contract	1,810 71	
Postage, telegrams, express charges, &c	15 54	
Miss A. I. Motheral, for copying Register's lists, per contract	154 00	
Extra clerk hire in office	356 00	
		2,336 25
Appropriation No. 5. *Assessment of Taxes.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Assessors, Assistant Assessors, assessing, registering and enrolling militia		12,570 66
Appropriation No. 6. *Election Expenses.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Election Officers, house rent, assessors, constables and ballot boxes		9,267 16
Appropriation No. 7. *Constables.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Vagrant commitments per Mayor Blackmore	5,709 38	
" " " " Callow	571 55	
" " " sundry aldermen and justices of the peace	46 84	
Thompson, arresting horse thief, and mileage,	52 00	
J. B. Timmony, for arresting horse thief,	20 00	
		6,399 77
Appropriation No. 8. *Coroner's Office.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
Inquests, including fees paid justices of the peace and Coroner West	2,931 50	
Coroner's jurors	335 00	
Post mortem examinations	1,285 00	
Burial expenses	840 00	
Coroner's office rent, water rent, janitor, &c	353 65	
		5,745 15
Appropriation No. 9. *Printing and Stationery.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
B. Coursin, for printing blanks for all offices	2,457 40	
Stevenson & Foster, printing and stationery	4,062 00	
Wm. G. Johnston & Co., printing and stationery	88 04	
J. R. Weldin & Co., stationery	354 04	
Bakewell & Marthens, for printing, (including Controller's Report)	481 45	
J. A. Irwin, for printing	65 75	
Jackson, Moore & Co., for printing	43 17	
Myers & Schoyer, for printing and blank books	97 10	
McCallister, Jackson & McEwen, printing Fire Marshal's Report	225 75	
Moore, Kincaid & Nesbit, for printing	10 00	
A. A. Anderson & Sons, " "	9 50	
McCallister, Jackson & McEwen, for printing	3 00	
Ogden & Vance, for printing	15 00	
J. B. Dodge & Co., for books, &c	37 50	
J. A. Clarke & Co., " "	15 50	
Backofen & Son, for Recorder's Plan Books	350 00	
Surveyor General of Penn'a. for Map of Reserve Tract, opp. Pittsburgh	34 75	
Certified copies of Acts of Assembly	5 75	
Ernest Luft, for lettering books, &c	3 50	
Postage furnished the different offices	13 95	
G. W. Thurston, for Directory,	15 00	
DeHaan & Bro., for steel pens	20 00	
Webster & Morton, for steel pens	21 20	
For advertising in—		
Pittsburgh Dispatch	3,096 75	
Pittsburgh Gazette	2,789 65	
Pittsburgh Post	912 00	
Pittsburgh Commercial	2,302 65	
Pittsburgh Times	84 00	
Pittsburgh Evening Leader	12 50	
Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph	326 00	
Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle	38 25	
Pittsburgh Legal Journal	547 50	
Allegheny Mail	444 25	
Freiheits Freund	3,177 25	
		22,160 15
Appropriation No. 10. *Court House.*		
Warrants countersigned for—		
H. Fleming, office furniture, belonging to him	496 13	
J. Houchley, for furniture for various offices	102 00	
D. W. Huntsman & Co., for office furniture	73 00	
T. B. Young & Co., for furniture for various offices	23 00	
J. M. Irwin, for furniture for various offices	195 67	
J. W. Woodwell & Co., for office furniture	43 50	
A. Wineman, cushions for settees in jury rooms.	96 00	
G. H. Dauler & Sons, for chairs	67 50	
C. G. Hammer & Sons, desk in Sheriff's office	80 00	
Hall's Safe Co., safe in Recorder's office	95 00	

Reisick & Bro., safe in Orphans' Court	99 00	
T. Barnes, safe in Sheriff's office and safe key.	453 00	
Meyer & Son, desks, R'drs. & Clk Courts' offices.	119 00	
P. C. Duffey, cash boxes for Treasurer	8 00	
O. McClintock & Co., carpet for Register's office,	79 18	
McFarland & Collins, for linoleum for Sheriff's and Controller's office	308 09	
Dunlap & Snaman, carpet for Clerk of Courts' office and Court of Common Pleas	872 15	
H. McCallum, carpets for Orphans', Quarter Sessions, Engineer's and Coroner's offices	945 86	
A. Wineman, making and laying carpet for Court Common Pleas and Clerk of Courts' offices	144 70	
R. W. Roberts, making and laying carpet for Court of Quarter Sessions.	101 09	
Nicholson & Thompson, for cleaning carpets	45 93	
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., for fire insurance,	25 00	
D. W. C. Carroll, for grate bars	209 07	
Joseph H. Davis, plumbing and gas fitting	425 08	
Craig Bros., " " "	407 10	
Weldon & Kelly, shades in Recorder's office	9 60	
John Jenkins, globes and holders	30 00	
W. Kerr, for carpenter work, per contract &c.	352 79	
D. Fritz & Bro., for carpenter work,	17 32	
J. B. Ingham & Son, for carpenter work	130 00	
J. D. & G. B. Chalmers, for carpenter work	414 94	
McQuewan & Douglas, for lumber	5 04	
A. Seanor, oiling book cases in Treasurer's office	12 00	
Repairing chairs	7 00	
J. F. Cluley, glazing	31 80	
W. J. Flinn, painting and glazing	116 60	
Bassett & Brown, painting and glazing	35 00	
David Stewart, painting and glazing	69 00	
W. G. Dunseath, for repairing clocks	6 00	
J. R. Reed & Co., " "	1 25	
Marshall & Bro., taking down and altering railing in Clerk of Courts' office	30 00	
Higby, Cust & Co., for tumblers	6 35	
R. E. Breed, for queensware	11 75	
W. H. Scott, for mason work	146 58	
Thompson & Smith, for bricklaying	103 00	
John Wiggins, for plastering	4 50	
Evan Jones, for plastering	2 50	
N. Schwartz, for tinware	84 93	
Geo. B. Miltenberger, water filter	13 00	
Sands & Reineman, for water coolers	35 50	
Stevens & Cartwright, for hardware	29 12	
J. G. Pearson, for locksmithing	94 95	
E. Silmaker, for locksmithing	4 00	
Lane Bros., fire irons	5 50	
P. H. Laufman, for coal shovels	2 50	
Garrison & Co, for stoves	36 75	
White, Orr & Co., for towelling	12 80	
J. Brown, for repairing seal, Clerk of Courts	5 00	
Thompson & Bro., for maps	10 90	
P. C. Duffy, for repairing roof	119 00	
Aiken & Co., for slate	10 49	
M. Froner, for wheelbarrow	31 85	
J. D. Thompson & Co., for brushes, sponges, &c.	62 38	
J. Loughridge, for brush and combs, for Commissioners' office	1 35	
Wm. A. Mardoff, for brooms	45 00	
Miller & Shannon, for dusters	4 50	
H. Patterson & Co., for kindling wood	15 00	
Forrester & Alston, for remov'g stone and rubbish	29 20	
John Hogan, for cleaning side walks	6 00	
Wm. Diehl, for whitewashing boiler room	8 00	
J. W. Smith, for whitewashing and cleaning sundry offices	343 00	
J. D. Owens, for whitewashing and cleaning sundry offices	463 00	
Washing towels	68 50	
		8,599 29

Appropriation No. 11.
County Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. W. Shephard, for bread	1,445 02	
Hugh Ward, for bread	1,373 19	
Wm. Peters, for meat	1,458 48	
Woodworth & Davidson, for potatoes	129 64	
O. H. Woodworth, for potatoes	195 32	
A. Bricker & Sons, for potatoes	168 78	
L. Susman, for second-hand clothing	105 90	
D. DeHaan, for second-hand clothing	5 25	
Geo. Albree, Son & Co., for boots and shoes	91 30	
A. Wilson & Co., for soap and candles	267 60	
H. Freese, for vegetables	272 27	
W. P. R. R., for tickets for prisoners to W'k H'se	585 45	
D. McMullen, for saw-dust	45 00	
Jos. H. Davis, for plumbing, steam and gasfitting	1,100 28	
Craig Bros., for plumbing, steam and gas fitting	570 97	
Altvater & Co., for water pipes used in construction of jail	60 32	
J. B. Smith, for carpenter work	31 50	
Wm. Kerr, for carpenter work	141 37	
John Scott, for mason work	176 62	
Thompson & Smith, for brick laying	15 25	
C. D. Kettenburgh, for locksmithing	96 80	
John Cochran & Bro., for iron door, &c	71 00	
Wilbert Glenn, for cleaning boilers	4 50	
J. F. Cluley, for painting and glazing	27 55	
Lewis Allen, for paper hanging	85 27	
J. R. Taylor, iron screen work	25 00	
W. A. Scandrett, extra boarding for prisoners	221 05	
A. W. Smith, " " "	237 25	
N. Schwartz, for tinware	66 60	
Voight & McGraw, salt, lime and buckets	45 50	
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., for blankets	156 75	
Wm. Barker & Co., for blankets	151 20	
A. Fisher, straw, $189 22; A. G. Thompson, ditto, $42 91	232 13	
J. McFarland, straw, $20 40; H. Shilling, ditto, $21 00; J. A. Gilliland, $27 90	69 30	
J. D. Thompson, brushes, $87 90; H. B. Long, gum hose, $74 00	161 90	
Western Penitentiary, ticking, $182 88; Langkamp & Son, baskets, $7 00	189 88	
Adams Express Co., freight, $2 20; N. Anshutz, castings, $2 10	4 30	
H. McCallum & Co., for carpets, $49 09; W. A. Mardoff, brooms, $22 50	71 59	
C. G. Hammer & Sons, for furniture, $19 50; Stevenson & Foster, stationery, $33 65	53 15	
J. B. Chandler, dockets for B'd of Pub. Charities	82 25	
		10,292 48

Appropriation No. 12.
Court House and Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Pittsburgh Gas Company	3,952 96	
J. H. Davis, gas, water and steam fitting	103 00	
W. A. Mardoff & Co., for brooms	24 00	
Kinder Blair, for ice	170 04	
Putting in coal	384 15	
Loomis & Collingwood, insur'ce on steam boilers	190 00	
M. & M. Insurance Co., for fire insurance	25 00	
Western " " "	25 00	
Eureka " " "	25 00	
Monongahela " " "	25 00	
City " " "	25 00	
National " " "	25 00	
Pittsburgh " " "	25 00	
Allegheny " " "	25 00	
Peoples " " "	25 00	
Lippincott & Co., for shovels	4 50	
Removing ashes	87 50	
A. S. Petrie, for coal	1,446 72	
Castle Shannon R. R. Co., for coal	941 60	
Wm. Burke, for grading and sodding Court House grounds	244 00	
J. Hughes, painting chimneys	8 00	
City of Pittsburgh, water rent	1,282 50	
Marshall Bros., repairing iron grate	20 00	
Thompson & Smith, setting steam boiler	67 00	
		9,150 97

Appropriation No. 13.
Court of Quarter Sessions.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Grand jurors	4,536 05	
Petit jurors	16,659 78	
Mayors, aldermen, justices of the peace and witness fees, per taxation of Clerk of Courts	9,299 54	
Constables, quarterly returns	1,23585	
Fees of Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff	646 53	
" John H. Hare, "	1,973 60	
" Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts	1,303 95	
" Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney	1,488 00	
" Jno. W. Riddell, Ass't Dist. Att'y for '67	3 34	
Allegheny County Home, fines for Sunday liquor selling refunded	425 00	
Boarding jurors and tipstaves in homicide cases	120 00	
Conveying goods to Court House in Braunlein murder case	9 50	
F. A. Klein, Sundry fines refunded, paid into County Treasury in error, instead of Treasury Boro of Etna	42 00	
		37,743 19

Appropriation No. 14.
Court of Common Pleas.

Warrants countersigned for—		
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, fees for drawing jurors	183 00	
John H. Hare, " " " "	820 00	
Jurors' pay	17,481 15	
		18,484 15

Appropriation No. 15.
District Court.

Warrants countersigned for—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, fees for drawing jurors	580 00	
Jurors' pay	14,480 54	
		15,060 54

Appropriation No. 16.
Supreme Court.

Warrants countersigned for—		
T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, costs, office rent, and expenses of Western District of Pennsylvania	792 00	
Tipstaves' pay	437 00	
		1,229 00

Appropriation No. 17.
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. Blackmore, Mayor, discharged larceny cases	117 70	
A. P. Callow, Mayor, discharged larceny cases	474 45	
Ald. Krehan, salary as Committing Magistrate, South Side, in full	100 00	
Ald. Barker, salary as Committing Magistrate, South Side, in full	33 33	
Ald. Barker, costs in discharged larceny cases	148 65	
Ald. Donaldson, cost in discharged larceny cases	300 75	
Ald. Kerr, costs in discharged larceny cases	268 90	
Ald. Koenig, costs in discharged larceny cases	115 25	
Ald. McMaster, costs in discharged larceny cases	94 60	
Ald. Strain, costs in discharged larceny cases	82 45	
Ald. Shore, costs in discharged larceny cases	58 50	
Ald. Thomas, costs in discharged larceny cases	57 55	
Ald. O'Donnell, cost in discharged larceny cases	46 35	
Ald. Neeper, costs in discharged larceny cases	23 75	
Ald. Kreuter, costs in discharged larceny cases	23 70	
Ald. Anderson, cost in discharged larceny cases	20 15	
Ald. Logan, costs in discharged larceny cases	17 20	
Ald. Hollingshead, cost discharged larceny cases	14 65	
Ald. Suter, costs in discharged larceny cases	14 19	
Ald. Butler, costs in discharged larceny cases	11 15	
Ald. Chess, costs in discharged larceny cases	9 80	
Ald. Martin, costs in discharged larceny cases	5 00	
Ald. Rudisil, costs in discharged larceny cases.	4 30	
Ald. Allen, costs in discharged larceny cases.	4 05	
		2,046 42

Appropriation No. 18.
State Auditor.

Warrants countersigned for—		
B. F. Kennedy, in full, for services for 1873		195 00

Appropriation No. 19.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Warrants countersigned for—		
State Tax, 1872	49,470 30	
County Treasurer's Commissions for collecting State tax	59 30	
		49,529 60

Appropriation No. 20.
Bridges.

John Dawson, material for repairing bridge over Deer Creek	55 00	
Samuel Halstead, superintending bridge over Deer Creek	4 00	
W. G. Bingham repairing bridge at Mansfield	12 50	
J. W. Robinson, building bridge over Long Run	228 00	
King Iron Bridge Co., building bridge at Hammersville	1,845 00	
Clarke & Co., painting notice for bridge at Mansfield	6 50	
Wm. Hughes, repairing bridge in Jefferson Township	66 48	
James Davis, repairing bridge over Miller Run	12 00	
Thos. Bartley, building " " " "	266 00	
Wm. Ewing, Jr., for repairing bridge at Ewing's Mills	72 00	
Henry Adams, repairing bridge over Robinson Run	13 59	
Eph. Norris, for building bridge at Hammersville	752 00	
Peter Bradshaw, for repairing bridge over Peters Creek	10 80	
John A. Richey, for building bridge over Lowry's Run	1,182 50	
Daniel McCain, for repairing bridge over Turtle Creek	275 13	
Wm. Hill, for building and repairing bridge at Mansfield	5,523 20	
L. P. Yerkinson, for repairing bridge at Broadhead Station	53 00	
Daniel McCain, for repairing bridge at Sharpsburg	113 47	
G. P. Armstrong, for repairing bridge over Puckety Creek	40 00	
Wm. Davis, for repairing bridge over Bull Creek.	60 00	
Wm. Carson, for " " " Deer "	12 00	
J. W. Robinson, for " " " Killbuck "	122 00	
Alex. Curley, for filling approach to bridge over Chartiers Creek	266 00	
James Hindman, repairing bridge over Peters Creek	16 00	
Wm. Bradshaw, for repairing bridge over Peters Creek	63 00	
F. K. Nuher, for repairing bridge at Keouon's	99 00	
Eli Myers, " " " Hall's Run	158 00	
James Hindman, " " " Peters Creek.	25 44	
Hill & McQuilty, " " " Boyce's Mills	175 00	
Geo. Redover, " " " Saw Mill Run	93 69	
Daniel McCain, for " " " the mouth of Chartiers Creek	2,450 00	
Isaac Vance, for building bridge at Mansfield	3,648 00	
Hugh Wallace, for repairing bridge at Oakdale	35 00	
E. H. Roach, for repairing bridge over Pine Creek	5 00	
J. W. Robinson, for building bridge at Guffey's Run	587 01	
J. W. Robinson, for repairing bridge at Sewickley Creek	71 00	
Charles O'Brien, for building bridge at Sodom	268 67	
John Bruce, for building bridge over Brush Creek	480 80	
S. Seifer, for securing bridge over Deer Creek	30 00	
J. H. Rath, for repairing bridge over Watson's Run	135 00	
George Blackburn, for repairing bridge at Hammersville	3 00	
James Patterson, for repairing bridge over Deer Creek	90 00	
John Gilfillan, for hauling timber for Sodom bridge	10 00	
King Iron Bridge Co., for bridge at Sodom	586 21	
E. Kennedy, for repairing bridge over Bull Creek	13 25	
Daniel McCain, for " " " Turtle "	5 16	
Sundry Viewers, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions	112 00	
Buggy hire for Commissioners viewing bridges	15 40	
Freight on iron bridge to Sodom	83 20	
		20,250 00

Appropriation No. 21.
Roads.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Archibald Kennedy, damages Ohio Township	50 00	
John M. Woods, " Moon "	75 00	
John Phillips, " " "	40 00	
Hezekiah Nixon, " Scott "	37 00	
Samuel Nixon, " " "	50 00	
William Nixon, " " "	50 00	
James Glenn, " " "	115 00	
William B. Lea, " " "	37 00	
John H. Oliver, " " "	40 00	
J. Lindsay, " " "	84 00	
J. M. Lindsay, " " "	60 00	
W. H. Clarke, damages, North Fayette Tp.	50 00	
John P. Ewing, damages, North Fayette Tp.	220 00	
Alex. Campbell, damages, North Fayette Township	40 00	
Elizabeth J. Cairns, damages, Crescent Township	50 00	
J. F. Ferree, damages, Moon Township	25 00	
Artists and Viewers in sundry districts, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions	924 00	
		1,947 00

Appropriation No. 22.
Pennsylvania Reform School. (House of Refuge.)

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of inmates to Dec. 1, 1873	16,381 01	
Commitments by sundry magistrates	123 10	
		16,504 11

Appropriation No. 23.
Western Penitentiary.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of inmates for 1873		12,597 60

Appropriation No. 24.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of patients to Oct. 1, 1873		8,610 25

Appropriation No. 25.
Work House and Inebriate Asylum.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Treasurer of Board of Managers, for balance of one mill tax, 1872, and on account for 1873		45,000 00

Appropriation No. 26.
Sinking Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Amount of annual appropriation		25,000 00

Appropriation No. 27.
Premium on Fox Scalps.

Warrants countersigned for scalps of foxes killed, viz.:—		
South Fayette Township	8 00	
North " "	75	
Elizabeth " "	2 00	
Upper St. Clair "	4 50	
Robinson "	6 25	
Moon "	4 50	
Findlay "	3 75	
Ross "	75	
Indiana "	2 25	
Plum "	2 25	
East Deer "	75	
		35 75

Appropriation No. 28.
Unseated Land Tax.

No warrants drawn on this appropriation for 1873.

Appropriation No. 29.
Law Library.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. B. Dodge, for law books	423 05	
G. W. Hamilton, for law books	6 40	
F. G. Kay, for law books	55 00	
Gould & Sons, for law books	400 00	
C. W. Robb, Treasurer, for law books	673 00	
T. J. Keenan, Secretary, for law books	3,082 30	
Acts of Assembly	1 00	
John H. Hunter, for four book cases	240 00	
Express charges	65	
Librarian, (salary)	390 00	
Janitor	72 00	
		5,343 40

Appropriation No. 30.
Gas Inspection.

Warrants countersigned for—		
R. H. Smith, salary as gas inspector	2,500 00	
R. H. Smith, on acc't of expenses assessed on gas companies	2,000 00	
		4,500 00

Appropriation No. 31.
Recorder's Index Commission.

Warrants countersigned for—		
R. B. Petty, in full of his contract	1,401 00	
Eben Williams, per order of Index Commission	4,000 00	
		5,401 00

Appropriation No. 32.
Contingent Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Graham & Spangler, rent County Superintendent's office	286 25	
Refurnishing County Superintendent's office	453 83	
Annual allowance for Allegheny County Teachers' Institute	200 00	
Annual allowance Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute	200 00	
Janitor for County Superintendent's office	12 00	
Gong for Fire Marshal	150 00	
New measures for Allegheny County Sealer of Weights and Measures	48 00	
Artists' fees in division of Indiana Township	15 00	
		1,365 08
		$647,113 49
Total amount of countersigned warrants issued in 1873, per detailed statement	647,113 49	
Outstanding warrants of 1862 paid in 1873	15 25	
" " " 1872 " " "	50	
		647,129 24
Countersigned warrants of 1873 outstanding at this date, viz.: No. 1488, for $8 25 and 7,226 for $22 50		30 75
Total payments of countersigned warrants by the Treasurer in 1873		$647,098 49

RECAPITULATION.

Total cash receipts of the County for 1873, including cash on hand, January 1, 1873	$765,016 03
Total cash expenditures of the County for 1873	647,098 49
Cash in County Treasury subject to countersigned warrants	$117,917 54

Tabular Statement showing Receipts and Expenditures of each Department of the County from Jan. 1st, 1873, to Jan. 1st, 1874.

		Receipts.	Expenditures.
1	Matured Debt	.....	25,150 00
2	Interest	11,053 85	130,040 15
3	Fees and Salaries	101,833 17	134,559 37
4	Commissioners' Office	.....	2,336 25
5	Assessment of Taxes	.....	12,570 66
6	Election Expenses	.....	9,267 16
7	Constables	.....	6,399 77
8	Coroner's Office	.....	5,745 15
9	Printing and Stationery	4,962 20	22,160 15
10	Court House	8 00	8,599 29
11	County Jail	2,272 00	10,292 48
12	Court House and Jail	.....	9,150 97
13	Court of Quarter Sessions	8,985 53	37,743 19
14	Court of Common Pleas	1,446 00	18,484 15
15	District Court	422 00	15,060 54
16	Supreme Court	.....	1,229 00
17	Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	140 00	2,046 42
18	State Auditor	.....	195 00
19	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	.....	49 529 60
20	Bridges	.....	20,250 00
21	Roads	12 00	1,947 00
22	House of Refuge	.....	16,504 11
23	Western Penitentiary	.....	12,597 60
24	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	5,852 80	8,610 25
25	Work House and Inebriate Asylum	.....	45,000 00
26	Sinking Fund	.....	25,000 00
27	Premium on Fox Scalps	.....	35 75
28	Unseated Land Tax	.....	.....
29	Law Library	.....	5,343 40
30	Gas Inspection	4,671 57	4,500 00
31	Recorder's Index Commission	.....	5,401 00
32	Contingent Fund	.....	1,365 08
	County Gauger	461 14	.....
	County, State and Work House Taxes 1873 and former years	467,046 46	.....
	Countersigned Warrants of 1873 outstanding	30 75	.....
	" " " other years paid in 1873	.....	15 75
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1873	155,849 31	.....
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1874	.....	117,917 54
		765,046 78	765,046 78

Statement of Revenue and Expenses of Offices under the provisions of the Fee Bill.

No separate account of this form is kept on the County books, but the items, as stated here, were eliminated from the several appropriations to which they were properly charged. This is the first statement that could be fully rendered in this form since the inauguration of the salary system of paying county officers by Act of Assembly, passed in 1871, with supplements thereto.

In further explanation it may be stated that, although some of the officers show a loss to the County, yet, in all of them, with the exception of the Sheriff's office, the law required that in case any loss should accrue to the County in payment of the established salaries, the amount, whatever it may be, must be deducted from the officer's salary. Final settlements of this kind are generally made at the close of the officer's term.

In addition to the salaries stated here the following items are allowed, of which no account is made: The Sheriff and Coroner are allowed by law to retain mileage; the District Attorney five per cent. commissions for collecting forfeited recognizances; the Recorder the fees charged for searches; the Register percentage for the collection of collateral inheritance tax, and the Clerk of Courts $2.00 each on all licenses issued.

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, revenue of office for December, 1872		4,512 18
Salaries of clerks and deputies for December, '72..	1,045 75	
Hugh S. Fleming, balance of fees of office	3,466 43	4,512 18
John H. Hare, Sheriff, revenue of office from Jan. 1, '73, to December 1, '73	15,360 96	
Collected for advertising Sheriff sales	3,820 20	19,181 16
John H. Hare, salary from Jan. 1, '73 to Dec. 1, 1873	5,500 00	
Salaries and expenses of deputies and clerks, to December 1, 1873	12,246 90	
Office printing, stationery and advertising Sheriff sales, &c., not including Sheriff's proclamations for elections	6,856 86	24,603 36
Balance loss to the County		5,422 60
Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, revenue of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873		6,225 34
Wm. H. M. Cleary, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to December 1, '73	3,000 00	
Salaries of clerks	2,828 33	
Office printing and stationery	451 80	6,280 13
Balance loss to the County		54 79
Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	3,307 89	
Collected for advertising	45 00	3,352 89
Alexander Hilands, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to December 1, '73, on acc't	2,347 39	
Salary of clerk	960 00	
Printing and stationery for office	11700	3,424 44
Balance loss to the County		71 55
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, revenue of office (not including amount collected for State tax) from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	21,660 16	
Collected for advertising	43 00	21,703 16
Joseph Ross, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	6,000,00	
Salaries of Clerks	8,566 25	
Office printing, stationery and advertising	1,230 03	15,796 28
Balance gain to the County		5,906 88
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, 73, (not including amount collected for State tax)		27,824 90
R. J. Richardson, salary Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	3,999 98	
Salaries of Clerks, from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73.	12,285 90	
Printing and stationery for office	295 21	16,581 09
Balance gain to the County		11,243 81
Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73		5,178 96
T. M. Bayne, salary Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	4,000 30	
Printing and stationery for office	99 24	4,099 54
Balance gain to the County		1,079 42
Joseph H. Gray, Register, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73, (not including State tax,)	4,263 68	
Collected for advertising	1,052 50	5,316 18
J. H. Gray, salary Dec. 1, '72 to Dec. 1, 1873	2,500 00	
Salary of Clerks from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	1,564 33	
Printing, stationery and advertising for office	1,213 10	5,277 43
Balance gain to the County		38 75
J. G. West, Coroner, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73		2,432 75
J. G. West, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, 1873	2,000 00	
Office rent and expenses	323 75	
Stationery	10 00	2,333 75
Balance gain to the County		99 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in Prothonotary's office	5,906 88	
" " Recorder's "	11,243 81	
" " Dist. Att'ys. "	1,079 42	
" " Register's "	38 75	
" " Coroner's "	99 00	18,367 86
Loss in Sheriff's office	5,422 60	
" " Clerk of Courts' office	54 79	
" " " " Orphans' Court, office	71 55	5,548 94
Balance		12,818 92
Less salaries of Assistant District Attorney and his clerk, formerly paid out of the fees of his office, but now out of the County treasury, viz.:		
Salary of Assistant District Attorney	1,500 00	
Salary of Asst. Dist. Attorney's clerk	500 00	2,000 00
Net gain to the County		$10,818 92

Tabular Statement of Collections and Exonerations of outstanding Taxes of 1872, per Controller's Report, January 1, 1873.

District.	Tax.	Outstanding.	Collected.	Exonerated.
PITTSBURGH.				
1st Ward	County	$2,173 99	$1,654 69	$ 519 30
"	State	5 48	4 03	1 45
"	Workhouse	425 96	323 10	102 86
2d "	County	1,901 34	1,257 14	644 20
"	State	61 48	46 78	14 70
"	Workhouse	380 31	253 42	126 89
3d "	County	1,525 43	692 38	833 05
"	State	29 50	14 43	6 07
"	Workhouse	305 19	139 42	165 77
4th "	County	2,046 86	1,327 97	718 89
"	State	6 71	66	6 05
"	Workhouse	409 26	265 75	143 51
5th "	County	1,257 01	705 40	551 61
"	State	4 55	1 54	3 01
"	Workhouse	251 40	145 05	106 35
6th "	County	1,702 05	1,075 05	627 00
"	State	4 06	3 58	48
"	Workhouse	339 45	214 05	125 40
7th "	County	1,697 95	1,102 75	595 20
"	State	18 95	15 94	3 01
"	Workhouse	339 57	220 54	119 03
8th "	County	1,856 55	1,269 28	587 27
"	State	33 90	14 69	19 21
"	Workhouse	371 32	265 97	105 35
9th "	County	1,498 75	35 75	1,463 00
"	State	6 84	6 54	30
"	Workhouse	305 77	13 17	292 60
10th "	County	1,048 67	13 12	1,035 55
"	State	3 13	3 13	.....
"	Workhouse	209 67	2 56	207 11
11th "	County	1,468 20	1,202 80	265 40
"	State	13 12	12 38	74
"	Workhouse	295 70	240 64	55 06
12th "	County	2,746 90	1,109 29	1,637 61
"	State	6 83	5 35	1 48
"	Workhouse	549 80	253 29	296 51
13th "	County	1,461 17	1,144 51	316 66
"	State	8 14	7 13	1 01
"	Workhouse	292 68	230 54	62 14
14th "	County	1,669 40	826 84	842 56
"	State	7 82	5 88	1 94
"	Workhouse	334 38	165 69	168 69
15th "	County	1,211 50	775 68	435 82
"	State	68	52	16
"	Workhouse	242 34	155 17	87 17
16th "	County	1,641 46	968 47	672 99
"	State	7 72	5 95	1 77
"	Workhouse	328 19	193 55	134 64
17th "	County	2,221 45	1,259 88	961 57
"	State	4 53	2 10	2 43
"	Workhouse	444 16	252 17	191 99
19th "	County	841 57	585 79	255 78
"	State	33 58	28 21	5 37
"	Workhouse	167 94	120 76	47 18
20th "	County	1,165 51	749 97	413 54
"	State	24 82	16 18	8 64
"	Workhouse	232 72	151 46	81 26
21st "	County	882 52	522 59	359 93
"	State	45 46	16 84	29 62
"	Workhouse	176 57	104 53	72 04
22d "	County	910 33	593 72	316 61
"	State	48 54	28 21	20 33
"	Workhouse	182 10	118 95	63 06
ALLEGHENY.				
1st Ward	County	2,334 39	1,921 11	413 28
"	State	36 75	33 32	3 43
"	Workhouse	466 94	384 28	82 66
3d "	County	4,958 55	3,568 04	1,390 51
"	State	49 92	29 32	20 60
"	Workhouse	991 92	713 82	278 10
4th "	County	4,195 37	3,078 12	1,117 25
"	State	24 17	23 42	75
"	Workhouse	838 66	615 16	223 50
5th "	County	3,215 36	2,233 71	981 65
"	State	13 22	13 22	.....
"	Workhouse	643 17	446 85	196 32
7th Ward	County	1,600 61	1,250 16	350 45
"	State	8 26	8 26	.....
"	Workhouse	319 84	249 73	70 11
BOROUGHS.				
Bellevue	County	201 63	163 87	37 76
"	State	6 60	5 24	1 36
"	Poor	40 31	32 75	7 56
"	Workhouse	40 31	32 75	7 56
Mt. Washington	County	736 50	553 20	183 30
"	State	14 88	13 86	1 02
"	Poor	147 69	111 03	36 66
"	Workhouse	147 69	111 03	36 66
Union	County	511 03	354 34	156 69
"	State	1 66	1 28	38
"	Poor	102 26	70 92	31 34
"	Workhouse	102 29	71 32	30 94
Temperanceville	County	581 20	444 05	137 15
"	State	3 86	3 74	12
"	Poor	116 23	88 80	27 43
"	Workhouse	116 23	88 80	27 43
Monongahela	County	277 55	145 78	131 77
"	State	4 70	3 26	1 44
"	Poor	55 31	28 97	26 34
"	Workhouse	55 31	28 97	26 34
West Pittsburgh	County	483 54	279 24	204 30
"	State	3 35	2 55	80
"	Poor	96 71	55 91	40 80
"	Workhouse	96 71	56 06	40 65
McKeesport	County	1,371 44	1,135 32	236 12
"	State	62 24	47 80	14 44
"	Poor	274 30	227 08	47 22
"	Workhouse	274 30	227 08	47 22
Elizabeth	County	641 61	512 14	129 47
"	State	19 82	17 46	2 36
"	Poor	128 33	102 44	25 89
"	Workhouse	128 33	102 44	25 89
TOWNSHIPS.				
Wilkins	County	1,616 87	1,303 72	313 15
"	State	22 27	19 48	2 79
"	Poor	323 23	260 60	62 63
"	Workhouse	323 23	260 60	62 63
Reserve	County	808 07	265 78	542 29
"	State	14 52	.....	14 52
"	Poor	161 69	54 09	107 60
"	Workhouse	161 69	54 09	107 60
Chartiers	County	952 92	769 92	183 00
"	State	11 49	10 88	61
"	Poor	189 94	153 35	36 59
"	Workhouse	189 94	153 35	36 59
Jefferson	County	1,020 03	790 37	229 66
"	State	20 77	16 36	4 41
"	Poor	204 58	158 80	45 78
"	Workhouse	204 58	158 80	45 78
Forward	County	823 40	709 76	113 64
"	State	23 64	17 58	6 06
"	Poor	164 80	142 04	22 76
"	Workhouse	164 80	142 04	22 76
Indiana	County	1,361 11	1,182 51	178 60
"	State	34 11	29 98	4 13
"	Poor	272 00	236 31	35 69
"	Workhouse	272 00	236 31	35 69
Union	County	537 74	410 52	127 22
"	State	13 04	6 99	6 05
"	Poor	107 83	83 39	24 44
"	Workhouse	107 83	82 39	25 44
Shaler	County	435 11	382 21	52 90
"	State	17 93	12 76	5 17
"	Poor	87 28	76 70	10 58
"	Workhouse	87 28	76 70	10 58
Mifflin	County	2,448 81	1,922 57	526 24
"	State	57 73	49 61	8 12
"	Poor	489 48	384 19	105 29
"	Workhouse	489 48	384 19	105 29
East Deer	County	796 40	694 65	101 75
"	State	23 70	20 47	3 23
"	Poor	159 21	138 86	20 35
"	Workhouse	159 21	138 86	20 35
North End	County	562 86	396 71	166 15
"	State	12 31	10 58	1 73
"	Poor	112 56	79 32	33 24
"	Workhouse	112 56	79 32	33 24

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of County, State and Workhouse Taxes of 1872, outstanding January 1, 1873		$78,344 54
Am't of County, State and Workhouse taxes '72 lost	$25,640 46	
Am't of County, State and W'khouse taxes '72 col'd	52,704 08	
		78,344 54
Am't of Poor taxes of 1872 outst'g January 1, '73		3,233 74
Amount of Poor tax of 1872 lost	748 19	
" " " " collected	2,485 55	
		3,233 74

Tabular Statement showing Receipts from Taxation and other sources, Expenditures, Indebtedness, increase and decrease of Indebtedness from January 1, 1861, to year ending December 31, 1873.

Year.	Revenue received from Taxation.	Revenue from other sources.	Total Revenue.	Expenditures.	Indebtedness.	Increase of Indebtedness.	Decrease of Indebtedness.
1861	303 438 57	4,880 74	308,319 31	330,668 59	3,155,419 26	....	
1862	112,908 41	2,371 42	115,279 83	132,383 68	3,248,645 90	93,226 64	
1863	256,493 38	3,481 06	259,974 44	238,841 16	2,812,692 82	.....	43,953 08
1864	255,257 09	11,848 35	267,105 44	293,572 67	2,748,921 16	.....	63,771 66
1865	322,481 78	9,896 92	332,378 70	319,020 11	2,737,391 08	.....	11,530 08
1866	388,159 05	65,467 27	453,626 32	378,303 25	2,650,478 74	.....	86,912 34
1867	353,375 46	15,547 18	368,923 24	394,001 33	2,576,743 55	.....	73,735 19
1868	472,061 64	17,005 26	489,066 90	471,806 56	2,617,874 37	41,130 82	
1869	474,660 70	18,730 12	493,390 82	447,753 72	2,488,502 07	.....	129,372 30
1870	490,650 08	17,863 53	508,513 61	516,659 10	2,439,328 76	.....	49,173 31
1871	587,693 88	113,040 23	700,734 11	651,174 04	2,454,261 14	14,932 38	
1872	428,936 57	161,193 28	590,129 85	666,389 88	2,398,219 59	.....	56,041 55
1873	467,046 46	154,701 46	621,747 92	647,129 24	2,329,221 73	.....	68,997 86

Tabular Statement of County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes assessed for the year 1873, with Collections, Exonerations, Discounts and Amounts uncollected.

Districts.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Discounts.	Exon.	Outst'g.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	$1,599,608	County	$15,996 08	$13,426 72	$703 07	.....	$1,866 29
"		State	110 19	59 82	3 15	.....	47 22
"		Work House	3,199 23	2,685 55	140 63	.....	373 05
2d "	1,441,570	County	14,415 70	12,176 59	631 24	.....	1,607 87
"		State	232 61	184 34	9 10	.....	39 17
"		Work House	2,883 21	2,435 22	126 24	.....	321 75
3d "	1,712,345	County	17,123 45	15,129 06	792 10	.....	1,202 29
"		State	77 34	53 07	2 76	.....	21 51
"		Work House	3,424 77	3,026 03	158 43	.....	240 31
4th "	1,891,981	County	18,919 81	15,777 20	825 38	.....	2,317 23
"		State	171 90	130 39	6 86	.....	34 65
"		Work House	3,783 98	3,155 46	165 08	.....	463 45
5th "	527,153	County	5,271 53	3,858 71	198 55	.....	1,214 27
"		State	10 67	7 80	39	.....	2 48
"		Work House	1,054 31	771 33	39 69	.....	243 29
6th "	798,914	County	7,989 14	6,026 92	310 37	.....	1,651 85
"		State	25 85	19 58	1 01	.....	5 26
"		Work House	1,596 85	1,205 41	62 08	.....	329 36
7th "	693,531	County	6,935 31	5,256 97	271 08	.....	1,407 26
"		State	77 20	57 80	3 04	.....	16 36
"		Work House	1,387 18	1,051 46	54 22	.....	281 50
8th "	622,086	County	6,220 86	4,471 60	223 58	.....	1,525 68
"		State	69 59	51 55	2 70	.....	15 24
"		Work House	1,244 17	894 33	44 72	.....	305 12
9th "	1,118,670	County	11,186 70	8,768 21	457 55	.....	1,960 94
"		State	58 91	52 40	2 76	.....	3 75
"		Work House	2,237,41	1,753 72	91 52	.....	392 17
10th "	658,698	County	6,586 98	5,452 96	286 40	.....	847 62
"		State	20 57	18 96	89	.....	2 72
"		Work House	1,317 40	1,090 59	57 28	.....	169 53
11th "	730,727	County	7,307 27	5,513 00	285 88	.....	1,508 39
"		State	76 55	58 28	3 06	.....	15 21
"		Work House	1,461 50	1,102 64	57 18	.....	301 68
12th "	1,204,237	County	12,042 37	8,879 77	460 64	.....	2,701 96
"		State	11 26	8 21	43	.....	2 62
"		Work House	2,408 47	1,775 96	92 13	.....	540 38
13th "	443,120	County	4,431 20	2,950 72	150 66	.....	1,329 82
"		State	19 26	15 95	84	.....	2 47
"		Work House	886 18	590 10	30 13	.....	265 95
14th "	783,775	County	7,837 75	6,026 17	308 88	.....	1,502 70
"		State	97 94	86 46	4 33	.....	7 15
"		Work House	1,567 41	1,205 23	61 77	.....	200 41
15th "	533,094	County	5,330 94	3,772 87	196 27	.....	1,361 80
"		State	26 84	20 10	1 06	.....	5 69
"		Work House	1,066 18	754 48	39 25	.....	272 45
16th "	582,276	County	5,822 76	3,952 10	203 88	.....	1,666 78
"		State	39 65	26 37	1 38	.....	11 90
"		Work House	1,164 51	790 42	40 77	.....	833 32
17th "	818,922	County	8,189 22	5,927 84	305 03	.....	1,956 35
"		State	111 09	75 68	3 17	.....	31 64
"		Work House	1,637 82	1,185 69	61 01	.....	391 12
18th "	273,470	County	2,734 70	2,010 78	105 52	.....	618 40
"		State	39 28	26 26	1 38	.....	11 64
"		Work House	546 90	402 22	21 11	.....	123 57
19th "	417,970	County	4,179 70	3,108 90	162 15	.....	908 65
"		State	199 84	143 11	7 29	.....	49 44
"		Work House	835 91	621 70	32 42	.....	181 79
20th "	540,355	County	5,403 55	4,164 33	217 49	.....	1,021 73
"		State	222 04	182 72	9 57	.....	29 75
"		Work House	1,080 66	832 85	43 49	.....	201 32
21st "	373,018	County	3,730 18	1,433 36	126 36	.....	11,69 96
"		State	151 44	70 03	3 68	.....	77 73
"		Work House	746 25	486 85	25 27	.....	234 13
22d "	487,959	County	4,879 59	4,092 08	207 72	.....	579 79
"		State	285 43	235 80	11 64	.....	37 99
"		Work House	975 70	818 30	41 54	.....	115 86
23d "	346,585	County	3,465 85	2,457 88	123 79	.....	884 18
"		State	97 91	72 18	3 79	.....	21 94
"		Work House	693 60	491 50	24 75	.....	176 81
24th "	219,337	County	2,193 37	1,714 87	89 25	.....	389 25
"		State	7 05	5 15	27	.....	1 63
"		Work House	438 68	342 99	17 85	.....	77 84
25th "	513,664	County	5,136 64	3,587 04	187 96	.....	1,361 64
"		State	60 69	43 46	2 29	.....	14 94
"		Work House	1,027 22	717 17	37 58	.....	272 47
26th "	545,719	County	5,437 19	4,033 49	206 58	.....	1,197 12
"		State	36 59	26 95	1 42	.....	8 22
"		Work House	1,091 31	810 56	41 31	.....	239 44
27th "	215,190	County	2,151 90	1,320 49	67 51	.....	763 90
"		State	11 23	6 40	33	.....	4 50
"		Work House	430 38	264 11	13 50	.....	152 77
28th "	462,735	County	4,627 35	3,558 26	183 75	.....	885 34
"		State	17 02	7 50	39	.....	9 13
"		Work House	925 37	711 71	36 65	.....	176 91
29th "	434,598	County	4,345 98	3,436 69	179 09	.....	730 20
"		State	22 60	19 11	99	.....	2 50
"		Work House	869 20	685 56	35 73	.....	147 91
30th "	434,291	County	4,342 97	3,071 33	158 69	.....	1,112 89
"		State	39 65	25 25	1 23	.....	13 17
"		Work House	868 66	614 25	31 74	.....	222 67
31st "	100,952	County	1,009 52	661 07	32 59	.....	315 86
"		State	6 93	5 23	28	.....	1 42
"		Work House	201 90	132 22	6 52	.....	63 16
32d "	294,313	County	2,943 13	2,122 36	108 98	.....	711 79
"		State	36 31	28 37	1 37	.....	6 57
"		Work House	588 62	424 48	21 79	.....	142 35
33d "	232,234	County	2,322 34	1,993 45	104 19	.....	224 70
"		State	20 58	16 38	82	.....	3 38
"		Work House	464 46	398 68	20 84	.....	44 94
34th "	275,477	County	2,734 77	2,198 69	114 99	.....	441 09
"		State	11 69	9 31	48	.....	1 90
"		Work House	550 96	439 79	23 00	.....	88 17
35th "	121,139	County	1,211 39	723 67	37 45	.....	450 27
"		State	6 30	4 13	21	.....	1 96
"		Work House	242 28	144 73	7 49	.....	90 06
36th "	222,862	County	2,228 62	1,665 33	85 58	.....	477 71
"		State	22 91	16 64	87	.....	5 10
"		Work House	445 72	333 07	17 12	.....	95 53
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	1,403,248	County	14,032 48	11,291 12	578 49	.....	2,162 87
"		State	216 77	181 68	9 28	.....	25 81
"		Work House	2,806 63	2,257 96	115 68	.....	432 99
2d "	1,672,087	County	16,720 87	12,445 48	619 19	.....	3,656 10
"		State	189 19	136 89	6 82	.....	45 48
"		Work House	3,344 14	2,488 91	123 82	.....	731 41
3d "	1,461,145	County	14,611 45	9,448 78	457 90	.....	4,704 77
"		State	71 14	42 21	2 01	.....	26 92
"		Work House	2,922 29	1,889 86	91 58	.....	740 85
4th "	1,860,583	County	18,605 83	14,376 20	718 09	.....	3,511 54
"		State	146 07	113 46	5 59	.....	27 06
"		Work House	3,721 14	2,875 22	143 62	.....	702 30
5th "	1,060,007	County	10,600 07	7,507 43	380 49	.....	2,712 15
"		State	799 73	519 70	26 97	.....	253 06
"		Work House	2,120 02	1,501 76	76 11	.....	542 15
6th "	854,880	County	8,548 80	5,206 46	248 97	.....	3,793 65
"		State	225 22	94 18	4 72	.....	126 01
"		Work House	1,709 61	1,040 98	49 78	.....	618 85
7th "	463,275	County	4,632 75	2,730 48	129 68	.....	1,772 59
"		State	46 30	34 77	1 73	.....	9 80
"		Work House	927 05	546 28	25 94	.....	354 83
8th "	335,115	County	3,351 15	2,097 35	103 54	.....	1,150 26
"		State	19 98	11 93	61	.....	7 44
"		Work House	670 22	419 48	20 71	.....	230 03
9th "	258,790	County	2,587 90	1,236 10	62 56	.....	1,289 24
"		State	18 12	13 29	69	.....	4 14
"		Work House	517 55	247 20	12 51	.....	257 84
10th "	173,617	County	1,736 17	1,123 77	55 84	.....	556 56
"		State	32 45	22 78	1 14	.....	8 53
"		Work House	347 24	224 76	11 17	.....	111 31
11th "	197,564	County	1,975 64	1,437 99	71 17	.....	466 48
"		State	80 07	64 91	3 29	.....	11 87
"		Work House	395 11	287 59	14 24	.....	93 28
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickley	168,149	County	1,681 49	1,591 40	56 12	33 97	.....
"		State	99 67	87 40	2 79	43	.....
"		Poor	336 16	318 15	11 22	6 79	.....
"		Work House	336 16	318 14	11 22	6 80	.....
Bellevue	80,267	County	802 67	737 98	30 94	13 75	.....
"		State	47 84	45 30	2 18	36	.....
"		Poor	160 16	151 66	6 19	2 75	.....
"		Work House	160 16	151 66	6 19	2 75	.....
BOROUGHS.							
Millvale	151,379	County	1,513 79	968 63	50 60	.....	494 56
"		State	28 21	17 43	92	.....	9 86
"		Poor	302 69	193 58	10 11	.....	99 00
"		Work House	302 69	193 58	10 11	.....	99 00
Etna	176,466	County	1,764 66	1,170 58	59 05	.....	535 03
"		State	18 78	11 28	53	.....	6 97
"		Poor	352 91	234 14	11 81	.....	106 96
"		Work House	352 91	234 14	11 81	.....	106 96
Sharpsburg	273,377	County	2,733 77	1,776 30	90 54	.....	866 93
"		State	76 15	60 08	3 15	.....	12 92
"		Poor	546 70	355 24	18 10	.....	173 36
"		Work House	546 70	355 24	18 19	.....	173 36
Tarentum	87,882	County	878 82	812 67	24 05	42 10	.....
"		State	31 79	29 33	94	1 52	.....
"		Poor	175 76	162 53	4 81	8 42	.....
"		Work House	175 76	162 53	4 81	8 42	.....
Braddock	115,219	County	1,152 19	691 99	33 68	.....	423 52
"		State	12 28	9 03	46	.....	2 79
"		Poor

District.	Valuation.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Discounts.	Exon'd.	Outstan'g
TOWNSHIPS.							
Ross	$215,242	County	$2,152 42	$2,038 78	$ 76 89	$ 36 75	
"		State	63 67	60 28	1 91	1 48	
"		Poor	430 49	408 79	15 39	6 31	
"		Work House	430 49	407 75	15 39	7 35	
Sewickley	74,149	County	741 49	457 69	21 61		262 19
"		State	20 05	12 09		57	7 39
"		Poor	148 25	91 51	4 32		52 42
"		Work House	148 25	91 51	4 32		52 42
Franklin	82,459	County	824 59	532 35	21 88		270 36
"		State	28 89	14 29		53	9 07
"		Poor	164 92	106 49	4 38		54 06
"		Work House	164 92	106 49	4 38		54 05
Neville	60,113	County	601 13	575 00	23 88	2 25	
"		State	11 09	10 63		46	
"		Poor	120 22	114 99	4 78	45	
"		Work House	120 22	114 99	4 78	45	
Chartiers	333,662	County	3,336 62	2,221 17	109 92		1,005 53
"		State	29 51	16 79		81	11 91
"		Poor	667 09	444 22	21 99		200 88
"		Work House	667 09	444 22	21 99		200 88
Robinson	358,373	County	3,583 73	3,409 42	115 75	58 56	
"		State	101 99	96 47	3 31	2 21	
"		Poor	716 78	681 93	23 15	11 70	
"		Work House	716 78	681 93	23 15	11 70	
Stowe	134,809	County	1,348 09	1,292 55	49 55	5 99	
"		State	33 32	32 20		97	15
"		Poor	269 45	258 35	9 91	1 19	
"		Work House	269 45	258 35	9 91	1 19	
Scott	285,407	County	2,854 07	2,635 93	118 77	109 37	
"		State	88 89	83 49	3 16	2 24	
"		Poor	569 92	527 11	21 74	21 07	
"		Work House	569 92	527 11	21 74	21 07	
Lower St. Clair	291,773	County	2,917 73	1,866 61	91 98		959 19
"		State	34 34	18 83		86	14 65
"		Poor	583 54	373 31	18 38		191 85
"		Work House	583 54	373 31	18 38		191 85
Upper St. Clair	226,599	County	2,265 99	2,165 22	81 22	19 55	
"		State	62 08	57 98	2 18	1 92	
"		Poor	453 22	433 07	16 24	5 91	
"		Work House	453 22	433 07	16 24	3 91	
South Fayette	460,440	County	4,604 40	3,490 81	156 61		956 98
"		State	87 95	63 34	2 99		21 62
"		Poor	920 89	698 25	31 33		191 31
"		Work House	920 89	698 25	31 33		191 31
North Fayette	311,979	County	3,119 79	2,490 89	113 25		515 65
"		State	111 72	83 08	4 06		24 59
"		Poor	623 82	498 15	22 65		103 02
"		Work House	623 82	498 15	22 65		103 02
McCandless	167,146	County	1,671 46	1,594 67	54 21	22 58	
"		State	46 98	44 23	1 48	1 27	
"		Poor	334 17	318 82	10 84	4 51	
"		Work House	334 17	318 82	10 84	4 51	
Union	194,437	County	1,944 37	1,433 15	72 02		439 20
"		State	53 67	44 93	2 15		6 59
"		Poor	388 87	286 63	14 40		87 84
"		Work House	388 87	286 63	14 40		87 84
Baldwin	373,925	County	3,739 25	3,462 29	131 39	145 57	
"		State	122 01	111 24	3 53	7 24	
"		Poor	747 83	692 62	26 27	28 94	
"		Work House	747 83	692 62	26 27	28 94	
Hampton	149,963	County	1,499 63	873 19	32 25		593 59
"		State	42 89	20 38	85		21 66
"		Poor	299 77	174 65	6 44		118 68
"		Work House	299 77	174 65	6 44		118 68
Shaler	194,881	County	1,948 81	1,294 58	61 64		592 59
"		State	49 97	33 55	1 60		14 82
"		Poor	389 76	258 84	12 32		118 60
"		Work House	389 76	258 84	12 32		118 60
Mifflin	583,909	County	5,839 09	3,869 98	197 22		1,771 89
"		State	132 18	70 54	3 58		58 06
"		Poor	1,167 75	773 99	39 44		354 32
"		Work House	1,167 75	773 99	39 44		354 32
Marshall	85,435	County	854 35	811 67	20 99	21 69	
"		State	18 55	17 21		49	85
"		Poor	171 01	162 47	4 20	4 34	
"		Work House	171 01	162 47	4 20	4 34	
Findley	287,479	County	2,874 79	2,404 12	96 65		375 02
"		State	95 59	76 85	3 13		15 61
"		Poor	575 04	480 94	19 13		74 97
"		Work House	575 04	480 94	19 13		74 97
Moon	$ 225,966	County	$ 2,259 66	$1,716 18	$ 77 57		$ 465 91
"		State	76 04	54 33	2 47		19 24
"		Poor	451 78	343 11	15 51		93 16
"		Work House	451 78	343 11	15 51		93 16
Snowden	353,768	County	3,537 68	3,382 30	125 33	$30 66	
"		State	70 64	66 37	2 29	1 98	
"		Poor	707 47	676 40	25 06	6 01	
"		Work House	707 47	676 40	25 06	6 01	
Crescent	43,041	County	430 41	227 39	11 41		191 61
"		State	10 92	5 68	29		4 95
"		Poor	86 08	45 49	2 28		38 31
"		Work House	86 08	45 49	2 28		38 31
Patton	246,695	County	2,466 93	1,714 76	82 72		669 45
"		State	56 99	38 72	1 77		16 50
"		Poor	493 24	342 91	16 54		133 79
"		Work House	493 24	342 91	16 54		133 79
Richland	142,143	County	1,421 43	1,358 82	33 56	29 25	
"		State	42 68	38 60	84	3 24	
"		Poor	284 30	271 74	6 71	5 85	
"		Work House	284 30	271 74	6 71	5 85	
Pine	134,825	County	1,348 25	1,288 29	36 97	24 99	
"		State	32 39	29 98	93	1 48	
"		Poor	269 77	257 37	7 39	5 01	
"		Work House	269 77	257 37	7 39	5 01	
Jefferson	360,067	County	3,600 67	2,354 75	114 65		1,131 27
"		State	73 78	42 28	2 09		29 41
"		Poor	720 23	470 91	22 93		226 39
"		Work House	720 23	470 91	22 93		226 39
Elizabeth	480,159	County	4,801 58	4,433 68	133 55	234 36	
"		State	88 25	79 67	2 82	5 86	
"		Poor	959 90	887 61	26 71	45 58	
"		Work House	959 90	886 41	26 71	46 78	
Lincoln	174,542	County	1,725 42	1,634 39	55 31		613 70
"		State	58 51	40 01	2 10		16 40
"		Poor	345 06	210 38	11 04		123 64
"		Work House	345 06	210 38	11 04		123 64
Forward	338,567	County	3,385 67	2,658 89	119 63		607 15
"		State	74 01	58 79	2 72		12 50
"		Poor	676 93	531 59	23 92		121 32
"		Work House	676 93	531 59	23 92		121 32
Fawn	79,032	County	790 32	754 74	19 80	15 78	
"		State	26 78	25 45	57	71	
"		Poor	158 63	150 91	3 96	3 16	
"		Work House	158 63	150 91	3 96	3 16	
Harrison	219,390	County	2,193 90	2,083 87	82 66	75 38	
"		State	25 36	23 37	79	1 20	
"		Poor	438 79	407 19	16 53	15 07	
"		Work House	438 79	407 19	16 53	15 07	
Indiana	378,057	County	3,780 57	2,216 81	109 84		1,453 92
"		State	103 11	65 11	3 23		34 77
"		Poor	756 22	443 42	21 97		290 83
"		Work House	756 22	443 42	21 97		290 83
East Deer	146,934	County	1,469 34	1,380 00	42 12	46 42	
"		State	60 25	47 61	1 56	1 08	
"		Poor	293 92	276 20	8 42	9 30	
"		Work House	293 92	276 20	8 42	9 30	
West Deer	194,429	County	1,944 29	1,357 85	58 09	28 35	
"		State	55 73	52 26	1 64	1 83	
"		Poor	388 86	371 57	11 62	5 67	
"		Work House	388 86	371 57	11 62	5 67	

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of taxes assessed for County, State and Work House purposes for 1873		$548,284 17
Amount of taxes collected for County, State and Work House purposes for 1873	$414,147 97	
Amount of discounts allowed on payment of County, State and Work House taxes for 1873	20,183 35	
Amount of Exonerations on County, State and Work House taxes for 1873 allowed by County Commissioners	1,310 25	
Amount of taxes County, State and Work House outstanding for 1873	112,642 60	548,284 17
Amount of assessment for Poor Tax 1873		$ 25,286 16
" Poor Tax for 1873, collected	$19,169 05	
" Discounts allowed on payment of Poor Tax for '73	813 09	
" Exonerations for Poor Tax 1873 allowed by County Commissioners	208 66	
Amount of Poor Tax 1873 outstanding	5,095 36	25,286 16

Valuation of the County.

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Occupation.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh, 36 Wards	$19,325,425	$481,336	$2,535,497	$22,342,258
City of Allegheny, 11 "	7,888,299	323,628	1,353,407	9,565,334
Thirteen boroughs	1,329,676	75,355	292,146	1,697,177
Forty-four townships	8,833,527	722,429	1,166,952	10,722,908
Total valuation	$37,376,927	$1,602,748	$5,348,002	$44,327,677

Number of Taxables.

	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh, 36 Wards	32,233	4,304	36,537
" Allegheny, 11 "	15,214	1,681	16,895
Thirteen boroughs	4,112	805	4,927
Forty-four townships	16,674	282	19,494
	68,243	9,610	77,853

Funded and Floating Debt of the County.

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. Volunteer Bounty Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$ 350 00
Amount issued in 1873		100 00
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$450 00
Amount redeemed in 1873 per Appropriation No. 1	$150 00	
Amount outstanding at date		$300 00

Seven per cent. Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$187,000 00
Amount redeemed in 1873 per Appropriation No. 1	$25,000 00	
Amount outstanding at date		$162,000 00

Five per cent. Compromise Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$2,069,689 35
Amount issued in 1873		25,100 00
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$2,094,789 35
Amount redeemed in 1873 per sinking fund statement	$47,084 10	
Amount outstanding at date		$2,047,705 25

Five per cent. Registered Scrip.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$ 26 00
Amount issued in 1873		74 24
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$100 24
Amount merged in registered bonds in 1873	$ 53 50	
Amount outstanding at date		$46 74

FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Amount of Uncompromised six per cent. R. R. Bonds, outstanding Jan. 1, 1873		$141,000 00
Settled and compromised in 1873	$22,000 00	
Amount outstanding at date		119,000 00
Countersigned Warrants.		
Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$154 74
" " issued in 1873		30 75
		185 49
Amount outstanding previous to 1873 paid in 1873	15 75	
		169 74
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		2,210,051 99
Total funded debt of the County Jan. 1, 1874		119,169 74
" floating " " " " " "		
Total debt at date		$2,329,221 73
Total funded and floating debt of the County Jan. 1873		2,398,219 59
Reduction of County debt in 1873		$68,997 86

RECAPITULATION.

Funded Debt.

Volunteer Bounty Bonds six per cent	$ 300 00	
Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds, seven per cent	162,000 00	
Compromise Bonds, five per cent. coupon	1,879,000 00	
" " " " registered	168,705 25	
" " " " " scrip	46 74	
Total funded debt		$2,210,051 99

Floating Debt.

Rail Road indebtedness, not compromised	$119,000 00	
Countersigned Warrants outstanding	169 74	
		$119,169 74
Total floating debt		$2,329,221 73

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Dr.

To funded debt as per above statement in detail	$2,210,051 99	
Floating " " " " " " "	119,169 74	
Total debt January 1, 1874		$2,329,221 73

Cr.

By balance due from County Treasurer, County Funds	$ 117,917 54	
By outstanding taxes from 1860 to 1872 inclusive, and former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket	6,204 44	
By Second Mortgage, 6 per cent. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	209,686 67	
By deficit County liability, to balance	1,995,413 08	
		$2,329,221 73
Deficit of County liability, January 1, 1873	$2,026,854 05	
" " " " 1, 1874	1,995,413 08	
Net reduction of deficit, for 1873		$31,441 97

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1873 are not noted among the assets of the County, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be given until final settlement is had, showing exonerations and the taxes returned by collectors for entry upon the Lien Docket.

OPERATIONS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR 1873.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Allegheny County.
JOHN R. McCUNE, President Union National Bank,
HENRY LAMBERT, President Odd Fellows Savings Bank,
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

Dr.

Balance in fund January 1, 1873	$ 39 87	
Annual appropriation, August 30, 1873	25,000 00	
One year's interest, from July 1, '72, to July 1, '73, on $209,686.97, Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	12,581 20	
		$37,621 07

Cr.

By registered bonds purchased and cancelled, viz	$ 152 67	@77	$ 117 55
	1,100 00	@77 8/11	850 00
	438 92	@77½	366 32
	312 31	@78	243 60
	6,900 00	@79 1/11	5,457 48
	1,146 45	@80	917 16
By coupon bonds purchased and cancelled, viz	2,000 00	@78	1,560 00
	1,000 00	@78½	785 00
	1,000 00	@80	800 00
	33,000 00	@80½	26,482 50
By register'd scrip, purchas'd and cancel'd,	53 50	@77½	41 46
			$37,621 07

Total Amount of Bonds purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund.

Previous to 1873	$593,740 73
Purchased and cancelled in 1873	47,103 85
Total amount of Compromise Bonds in Sinking Fund at this date	$640,844 58

Liquor License Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund, January 1, 1873		$ 9,140 77
Two hundred and forty-eight transfers @ $5	$1,240 00	
One thousand four hundred and eighty-seven licenses granted	227,015 63	228,255 63
		$237,396 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

By warrants of Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, viz.:		
Salary of Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer of License Fund, from March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1873	$ 500 00	
Extra clerk hire for Treasurer while issuing licenses	300 00	
Printing blanks and notices	49 00	
Pittsburgh Dispatch for advertising lists of licenses granted	1,937 25	
Pittsburgh Gazette " " " "	1,711 00	
Pittsburgh Commercial " " " "	1,665 00	
Freiheits Freund " " " "	1,795 50	
Board of Managers of Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum	55,000 00	
Balance in Treasury	174,438 65	
		$237,396 40

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Poor Fund of the County.

Balance in hands of Treasurer January, 1873	$ 10,239 57	
Receipts by the County Treasurer of the two mill tax for 1873 and former years	21,663 98	
		$31,903 55
Disbursed by County Treasurer on warrants of the Directors of the Allegheny County Home	$ 25,398 59	
Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1874		6,504 96

Personally appeared Henry Warner, Controller of Allegheny County Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposed and said that the statement of the fiscal affairs of said County to January 1, 1873 is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and is a transcript of the books kept in his office. HENRY WARNER, *Controller.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1874.
EDWIN H. STOWE,
Asso. Law Judge, Court of Com. Pleas.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

DURING THE YEAR 1873.

CLAREMONT, PA., January 1, 1874.

HENRY WARNER, ESQ., *Controller, Pittsburgh, Pa.:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit to you by order of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House, our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1873, containing a full and accurate statement of the cash receipts and disbursements, income and expenditures, property, cash and debts, &c., &c., of the institution, as follows:

Receipts and Disbursements of the Allegheny County Work House for the year 1873, as taken from the books of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

DR.

To balance on hand December 31, 1872	$ 4,198 88
To cash from liquor licenses	55,000 00
To cash from one mill tax, 1873	45,000 00
To cash from barrel factory, outstanding account, '72	6,051 00
To cash from barrel factory, '73	298,429 89
To cash from brick yard account, '72	552 30
To cash from brick yard account, '73	393 93
To cash from laundry	3,614 58
To cash from interest	346 99
To cash from Fayette County (boarding prisoners)	127 07
To cash from Allegheny City Home	643 19
To cash from visitors' fees	68 60
To cash from sales of hogs, old iron, coal, &c	1,954 35

CR.

By construction, new account	$ 46,692 38
" construction, old account	7,809 61
" indebtedness, '72, (unreported)	2,897 82
BARREL FACTORY.	
" indebtedness, '72	10,223 59
" machinery and tools	3,380 69
" materials	266,712 52
" paid employees	3,035 11
" paid expenses	3,866 48
" paid prisoners' overwork	1,097 72
BRICK YARD.	
To indebtedness, 1872	$ 704 00
" coal and coke	2,392 41
" expenses and employees	2,240 64
" current expenses	
" salaries	17,148 26
" beef	4,655 29
" pork	869 20
" flour	8,384 74
" groceries and provisions	6,626 77
" clothing and bedding	2,286 70
" shoes, leather and findings	1,620 89
" coal for gas and fuel	4,797 93
" furniture	570 15
" kitchen ware	364 36
" hardware and tools	82 19
" feed	2,736 86
" paints and varnish	537 98
" drugs and medicines	583 97
" insurance	675 00
" freights and R. R. fares	779 32
" library, blank books, stationery, postage and papers	820 46
" soap	124 05
" brooms	82 50
" blacksmithing	430 50
" wagons	341 00
" teaming	179 00
" seed potatoes and seeds	119 34
" office rent	100 00
" church organ	180 00
" live stock	1,013 00
" harness and saddlery	157 90
" hay scales	145 00
" paid prisoners on discharge	490 70
" sundries	626 05
" balance on hand December 31, '73	7,583 66
	$416,160 78

Income.

Barrel Factory.

CR.

Received for barrels sold	$298,429 89	
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	58,045 16	
Outstanding amounts	3,457 16	
		$359,932 21

Dr.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 17,265 79	
Paid for stock	266,712 52	
" employees	3,035 11	
" expenses	3,866 48	
" prisoners for overwork	1,097 72	
Indebtedness	9,299 77	301,277 39
Gain		$ 58,654 82

Brick Yard.

CR.

Received for bricks sold	$ 393 93	
Bricks used for Work House buildings	7,350 00	
Bricks on hand December 31, 1873	3,200 00	
Outstanding accounts	172 90	
		$ 11,116 83

DR.

Bricks on hand December 31, 1872	$ 2,400 00	
Paid for coal and coke	2,392 41	
Expenses and employees	2,240 64	$ 7,033 05
Gain		4,083 78

Laundry.

Received for labor of prisoners in this department	$ 3,514 58	
Charged this account	107 19	$ 3,507 39
Total		$ 66,245 99

Expenditure.

Clothing, Bedding, Shoes, Leather and Findings.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 7,842 06	
Purchased during the year	3,907 59	
		$ 11,749 65
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	$ 5,242 78	
Credited this account	118 01	6,260 79
Leaving amount expended		5,488 86

Provisions.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 1,220 90	
Purchased during the year	20,536 00	
	$21,756 90	
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	$ 1,914 74	
Credited this account	344 56	
	2,259 30	
Leaving amount consumed		$ 19,497 60

General Expenses.

Property on hand December 31, 1872	$ 4,964 23	
Amount paid officers and matrons, for coal, feed, paints and varnish, drugs and medicines, &c	33,080 56	
	$38,044 79	
Property on hand December 31, '73	$ 5,691 23	
Credited this account	1,491 78	
Outstanding accounts	641 83	7,824 84
Leaving amount expended		$ 30,219 95
		$55,206 41

Recapitulation.

Income.

Barrel factory	$ 58,654 82	
Brick yard	4,083 78	
Laundry	3,507 39	
Permanent improvements	3,255 15	
		$ 69,501 14

Expenditures.

Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	$ 5,488 86	
Provisions	19,497 60	
General expenses	30,219 95	
		$55,206 43
Surplus of income over expenditure		$14,298 71

Statement of Property on Hand.

December 31, 1872.

Stock in barrel factory	$ 16,277 85	
Tools and machinery	20,828 33	
Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	7,842 06	
Provisions	1,220 90	
Expenses	4,964 23	
Furniture, &c., &c	4,328 07	
Building materials	2,943 60	
		$ 58,405 04

December 31, 1873.

Stock in barrel factory	$ 58,045 16	
Provisions	1,914 74	
Expenses	5,691 33	
Tools and machinery	$21,990 41	
Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	6,825 31	
Furniture, &c., &c	7,783 41	
	$36,599 13	
Less ten per cent. for wear and tear	3,659 91	32,939 22
Building materials	3,845 00	
		102,435 45
Increase of property on hand		44,030 41

Statement of Property, Cash and Debts.

		CR.	DR.
Cash from County			100,000 00
Property on hand December 31, 1872	$ 58,405 04		
" " " " 1873	102,435 45		
Increase of property on hand		$44,030 41	
Cash on hand December 31, 1872	4,198 88		
" " " " 1873	7,583 66		
Increase of cash on hand		3,384 88	
Indebtedness December 31, 1872	21,635 02		
" " " 1873	9,299 77		
Decrease of indebtedness		12,335 25	
Indebtedness due Work House, Dec. 1, '72	6,383 30		
" " " " " 31, '73	3,630 06		
Decrease of debts due Work House			2,753 24
Female Prison—cash paid	46,692 38		
" " brick furnished	7,350 00		
" " sundry labor	3,255 15		
		57,297 53	
Profits, in cash	11,039 58		
" " sundry labor	3,255 15		14,294 73
		117,047 97	117,047 97

Respectfully, J. P. LEMING,
Secretary.